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Nazis Launching Big Drive Toward Kharkov; Slowing Down in Crimea Thrust

London, Sept. 29.

GERMAN forces apparently had slowed down in their drive through the Perekop isthmus toward Crimea and appeared to have launched a heavy thrust toward Kharkov, renewing their attempts to pierce the Donetz Basin, British reports said today.

The spearhead of a Nazi panzer division and motorized infantry was locked in battle with Russian forces east of Poltava along the railway to Kharkov, according to the reports.

Meanwhile, the remnants of ten Russian divisions trapped east of Kiev were still fighting desperately against overwhelming odds.

Following the evacuation of Kiev, Marshal Semion Budenny was reported to have reformed his escaping forces before Kharkov in an effort to halt any Germany drive into eastern Ukraine's greatest industrial city, the key to the Donetz Basin and the gateway to one of the main routes to the Caucasus.

Rain Along Whole Front

It appeared that rain now was falling along the entire front as millions of men and machines entered the 100th day of the Russo-German conflict which was biting deeply into the reserves of both sides in one of the most titantic struggles the world has ever known.

A clear picture of the entire front was lost in a maze of confusion, but from sketchy reports it appeared that the Russians were continuing to hold the initiative in the central sector where Marshal Semion Timoshenko was reported to have launched fresh counter-attacks in an attempt to relieve the pressure on Leningrad.

There appeared little change in the Leningrad sector although Marshal Klementi Voroshilov was reported to be developing his own counter-attacks in the Staraya Russa sector, 150 miles south of Leningrad.

But the Germans' big drive appeared to be concentrated on Kharkov guarding the routes to the Caucasian oilfields.

No Crimean Foothold Yet

The Germans have not yet gained a foothold on the Crimean peninsula, although fierce fighting continued to rage for the possesion of the narrow Perekop isthmus as the main entry to Crimea.

British military experts asserted that they had no trustworthy information to justify the conclusion that there was any substantial German progress north of the Azov Sea.

Some believed that the Germans may even be planning to renew a gigantic attempt to reach Moscow and thus outflank Marshal Timoshenko's forces through Orel and Tula, achieving a new record development, exceeding that in the Kiev region.

They pointed out that the troops now attacking Leningrad could cooperate with the great enterprise by descending south-eastwards to join the Orel and Tula forces behind Moscow and allow a delay in the offensive against Leningrad.

Significant Nazi Silence

Authoritative military quarters asserted yesterday that the fact Germany had made no new claims of advances in the Ukraine and Crimea could be construed as a favourable factor for the Russians.

These circles also said that the continuing rains over the entire front were bogging down the German mechanized forces.—United Press.

"Psychological" Attacks Employed By Germans

Moscow, Sept. 29.

Russian newspapers yesterday reported "psychological" attacks were made by the Germans on unspecified sectors of the south-western front in the region of the lower Dnieper river intended to unnerve Russian defenders.

Following the technique of the ancient Teutons, compact suicide groups numbering between 200 and 300 men each, advanced at full height to the blare of bands, apparently intoxicated and contemptuous of death. They formed a weird picture against the background of the dust-swept steppes said the despatch.

The Russian nerves, however, were too strong for such theatrics according to the "Red Star" correspondent. The Russians raised a curtain of fire and methodically wiped out twelve such groups within one day.

The Germans repeated their tactics on three successive days, throwing in wave after wave. On the final day, following eight attacks which littered the steppes with corpses, the Germans succeeded in driving in a wedge on a narrow sector of the front. The next morning, Russian infantry supported by aviation, counter-attacked and decimated the vanguard, forcing the Germans to retreat to their initial positions, said the despatch.—United Press.

R.A.F. Shoots Down 12 Planes in Russia

London, Sept. 29.

The R.A.F. wing in Russia destroyed twelve "enemy planes" and the British themselves lost only one fighter up to Saturday night, according to official reports from Russia, the Air Ministry announced today.—United Press.

Soviets Issue First Communique On R.A.F. Aid

Moscow, Sept. 29.

The "Red Star" yesterday published its first despatch datelined "With the R.A.F. and Soviet Air Force" giving an outline of cooperation between the two aerial forces and revealing the British fliers here are volunteers.

"The wide clearing between the hills appears to be deserted, but intense activity is going on," said the despatch. "Fliers are established in deep dugouts, on one side the British and on the other side the Russians.

"They gather in small groups, bent over maps to study possible directions of air combats. Especially intent are the British since they are fighting in new and unknown regions.

British, Soviet Fliers Meet

"On the edge of the airport, in a large spacious dugout, the regional staff is located. British fliers are gathered at the exit. Several Soviet commanders are approaching. The air warriors warmly greet each other. Conversations develop with the aid of interpreters, and a young Scotchman relates his experience with the Germans whom he fought over Germany.

"Unexpectedly the conversation is interrupted by the command, 'Go to Your Stations.' The English commanding officer enters the dugout. The officer on duty reports two German bombers approaching, and the Commander orders the despatch of two fighters to meet the enemy bombers." concluded the despatch.—United Press.

R.A.F. Blast Ten Cities In Italy

London, Sept. 29.

Carrying out the most widespread aerial attacks against Italy in the whole war, British planes last night for the first time bombed the Italian mainland from two points, British and Middle East bases.

Not only was Italy's northern industrial district bombed, but several ports on the north-west coast were raided and bombers from the Middle East hurled explosive and incendiary bombs on Sicilian ports and raided Rhodes in the Dodecanese Islands.

No fewer than ten Italian ports and cities were attacked by large squadrons of British bombers

Bombers From M. East

Although in the past British bombers from Britain had bombed the mainland while British craft from Middle East had bombed only Sicily, last night bombers from the Middle East also raided the Italian mainland, authoritative sources revealed today.

The widespread attacks on Italy coincided with week-end reports that there was unrest in Italy and talks between Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, who arrived here from Vatican City, and Mr. Winston Churchill and other British leaders.

Authoritative British sources stressed that aerial blows against Italy would be continually increased as the nights lengthen until they will reach almost the same crescendo as the British raids on Germany.

A similar raid was carried out against Genoa where some houses collapsed and some fires were started in the open country, but all conflagrations were extinguished, the communique added.

One British plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire in Turin and all five occupants of the bomber were killed, the communique said.

W. Germany Bombed Too

Genoa in Italy and Frankfurt in western Germany were among the chief targets attacked by British bombers, the Air Ministry revealed.

Turin on September 10 was subjected to the heaviest British raid carried out against any Italian objective and bombs were rained on the Royal Arsenal there.

There was no official confirmation available early today whether the raids on Italy last night reached the intensity of the attacks made on September 10, but authoritative sources said that several Italian targets were heavily pounded.—United Press.

Rome's Version of Raids

Rome, Sept. 29.

British planes last night raided ten Italian ports and cities, from Turin down to Sicily and the Dodecanese Islands, the High Command announced, adding that a number of persons were killed and wounded and damage was done chiefly to dwellings.

The British craft bombed the war ports of Genoa, Savona and Spezia in north-west Italy and the cities of Turin and Milan, northern Italy, the ports of Palermo, Trapani and Marsala, Sicily, the city of Castelvetrano, Sicily, and Rhodes in the Dodecanese, the official communique revealed.

Details of Casualties

In Palermo nine were killed and 26 wounded; in Genoa two dead and seven wounded; in Milan six wounded, three by anti-aircraft shell fragments and three in automobile accidents; in Rhodes twelve killed and some dwellings and a civil hospital were hit, the communique disclosed.

Incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped on Spezia, where four persons were wounded, while in the harbour of Savona-Marina damage to houses was done and leaflets were dropped, the communique said.—United Press.

Record Output of Tanks in Britain

It was announced in London yesterday that tank production during "Tanks for Russia" week was nearly twenty per cent. higher than in the previous week. This was an all-time record. British workers are out to better that record next week. The picture shows a general view of a tank factory workshop with lines of tanks in the making. More and more women are being used in tank production and one factory in the north of England now employs 400 women tank workers. Some are shown in the picture.

Changsha Still in Chinese Hands; Situation Hopeful

Chungking, Sept. 29.

CHANGSHA was still in Chinese hands at noon today, the Chinese Government spokesman declared at this afternoon's press conference. He added that the Chinese were determined to defend the city to the very last, sparing no sacrifices. Regarding the future of the city, the Spokesman declared that the Chinese are very hopeful.

Chungking was still in telephonic communication with Changsha this morning. The spokesman pointed out that Changsha in no longer an important food and communications centre, since the Chinese made all the necessary preparations to meet the Japanese drive, systematically destroying all highways and the railway within fifty miles radius of the city. He recalled that the Chinese set fire to the city in 1938, when it was threatened by the Japanese, while the Japanese drive in 1939 was repulsed by the Chinese.

Still Eight Miles From City

The nearest Japanese troops to Changsha were still eight miles from the city, the Chinese Military Spokesman declared at the press conference, adding that a telephone message from Changsha at 9 o'clock this morning reported no change in the situation. The Japanese still held the north bank of the Lao Tao River, which they reached on September 27.

The Japanese claimed that they entered Changsha on the evening of September 27, when several hundred Japanese parachute troops reached the northern outskirts of the city, but a telephone message from Changsha on the night of September 28 stated that all the Japanese had been wiped out.

Four-Column Advance

After crossing the Mi Lo River the Japanese advanced southwards in four columns, with the main body, on the left wing, pushing along the main highway to the north-east of Changsha, while the left wing advanced along the Canton-Hankow railway.

After they reached the north bank of the Lao Tao River to the north of Changsha, they were unable to make further progress.

In the meantime Chinese forces in the Japanese rear started to close in from the west, north and east, the western column attacking the railway, the northern column moving south from the Mi Lo River, and the eastern column pushing west towards the main highway, thus encircling 100,000 Japanese troops along the north bank of the Lao Tao River.

Reporting on the Changsha situation this morning, General Ho Ying-Ching, the Chinese War Minister, declared that the situation was very hopeful.—Reuter.

Japanese Troops Withdraw After Taking Chuchow

With Japanese Forces, S. of Changsha, Sept. 29.

Completing the occupation of Chuchow, 50 kilometres south of Changsha on the junction of the Canton-Hankow and the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railways, after routing some 25,000 Chungking troops in that area, Japanese forces withdrew from the town later today, having attained their objectives.

Announcement to this effect was made tonight by the Headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary Forces in Central China.

Three detachments which moved north continued mopping up of Chungking remnants. In the battle at Chuchow, the Japanese killed 3,500 of the enemy troops besides capturing a huge quantity of arms and ammunition.

Chentowshih Claimed Occupied

Closely co-operating with Japanese troops which crossed the Liuyang River, other units occupied Chentowshih, 40 kilometres southeast of Changsha, cutting off the line of retreat of more than 20,000 enemy troops north of the river.

Four units after crushing the bulk of the 74th Army last evening previous to the capture of Chentowshih, were this morning reported continuing in a southerly direction.

Meanwhile, both the Army and Navy air forces continued to blast major points in Hunan Province with Hengyang on the upper reaches of the Siang River, Linchou, receiving the brunt of the Japanese aerial assaults.

At Linchou railway station more than 60 freight cars as well as oil dumps were attacked, while at Hengyang, two air ports, warehouses, railway stations, in addition to munitions dumps were heavily bombed, causing fires in a number of places.

Naval Bombers Raid Chungking

While naval bombers carried out a prolonged one-hour raid on Chungking military objectives north of Siangyin on the Siang River delta, other attacks were scattered over the whole of Hunan.

Five air units this morning spotted some 7,000 troops among the Tayun Mountains, attacking them to inflict heavy casualties. Later in the morning Japanese planes attacked 5,000 Chungking remnants near the Shasiangshih area.

No Japanese planes were lost in all the operations, it was announced.—Domei.

Wavell, Auchinleck Confer Together

Simla, Sept. 29.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, and General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, attended an important conference at Baghdad last Friday and Saturday in order to work out full details of co-operation between India and the Middle East regarding the anti-Axis front now established from Syria through Iraq and Iran to the left flank of the Russian armies, it was officially announced here this afternoon.—Reuter.

Daughter Is Born to Duchess of Norfolk

London, Sept. 29.

The Duchess of Norfolk, wife of the Catholic Premier Duke of England, has given birth to a daughter at Arundel Castle. This is the duchess's third child.—Reuter.

To Subscribers

Due to the great-increased cost of newspaper production, the management is reluctantly compelled to announce a further increase in the subscription rates to the "North-China Daily News" as from tomorrow, October 1. The price at bookstalls and street sale agents will be forty cents per copy, while the quarterly, half-yearly and annual rates will be announced in the usual column in tomorrow's issue.

Modification of Neutrality Act Almost Assured

Washington, Sept. 29.

Modification of the neutrality act to enable the arming of United States merchantmen appeared practically assured today.

President Roosevelt will discuss the matter with legislative leaders at the White House tomorrow and was expected to announce the Administration's wishes this week, while Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the influential Foreign Relations Committee, in a broadcast tonight, was expected to begin the Congressional campaign for revision.

Meanwhile, Washington wondered whether President Roosevelt would ask for the repeal of all but the Administrative sections of the act, thereby precipitating a Congressional conflict regarding the entry of United States ships into combat zones.

Hint of Intentions

The strongest hint of his intentions was made in his speech in connection with the launching of fourteen specially designed cargo boats, when he said, "We propose that these ships shall sail the seas as they are intended.....We propose to the best of our ability to protect them from torpedo, shell and bomb."

Almost simultaneously an article appeared by Colonel Frank Knox, Navy Secretary, calling for outright repeal of the act on the grounds that the legislation "continued to be an obstacle in the way of successful aid to those countries on which our future so much depends."

Where Difficulties Lie

Meanwhile, observers believed that it would be less difficult to persuade Congress to authorize the arming of merchantmen than to remove restrictions forbidding them to enter belligerent ports.

Senator Elbert Thomas, Democrat of Utah, said, "under the present conditions we must give ships the right to take care of themselves," while Senator James Murray, Democrat of Montana, said, "the act is one of our worst mistakes. It probably would be easier to amend than to repeal it."—United Press.

Canadian Missionary Drowned

Chungking, Sept. 29.

Mr. Fred Owen, a well known Canadian Missionary in west China, was drowned on the morning of September 27, when crossing the Yangtze River from the south bank to Chungking. In the heavy fog the sampan hit a rock and turned turtle. Three Chinese were also drowned. The surviving boatman reported the tragedy to the local Canadian Mission.

Mr. Owen's body has not yet been recovered, and Customs authorities have notified all stations to look out for him. According to the boatman, Mr. Owen was reading a letter when the accident occurred; he was last seen just before drowning waving the letter and calling out in Chinese "Mei mei hui."

Mrs. Owen planned to return home on leave next January. Mr. Owen was popular among both the Chinese and Foreign communities here.—Reuter.

British Diplomats Released by Germans

Lisbon, Sept. 29.

Sir Lancelot Oliphant, former British Ambassador in Brussels, and 12 other diplomatic officials, released by the Germans under an exchange-of-prisoners agreement, arrived here from Germany this morning.

Sir Lancelot had motored from the Spanish frontier, while the remainder, who included two women and two children, had travelled by train.—Reuter.

Tri-Power Conference On War Aid to Russia Opens at Moscow

London, Sept. 29.

THE Three-Power Conference on war supply to Russia opened in Moscow today, according to a commentator of the Columbia broadcasting System speaking from Moscow.

The Principal delegates are Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply (Great Britain), Mr. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's lease-lend "expediter" (United States) and M. Maxim Litvinov, former Foreign Commissar (Soviet Union).—Reuter.

Moscow, Sept. 29.

Chief delegates of the British and American mission to Soviet Russia—Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. William A. Harriman—arrived here yesterday thus completing the two groups, a part of which has been here for several days laying the groundwork for the Tri-Power Conference which will work out a long-term programme of aid to the Soviet Union.

The conference resulted from a proposal by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister. This proposal was enclosed in a letter delivered by Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt and Sir Stafford Cripps, American and British Ambassadors respectively to the U.S.S.R., on August 15.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill promised at that time to continue shipping war materials to the Soviet armed forces as rapidly as possible but proposed the conference which would decide how to send the vast resources of the three powers to the various fronts now erected against Germany.

Purpose of Conference

The conference, therefore, will discuss how to distribute war supplies, which the United States does not require for its own expanding forces, between the Soviet Union, the British home front, British forces in the Near East and the Far East, and also how much of Britain's output can be sent to the Soviet Union.

The conference will also consider how much aid the powers can give each other in strategic raw materials.

The conference thus involves questions of long-term strategy as well as technical and arms problems and also lays the basis for the coming campaigns of 1942.

The three powers are sending strong delegations. The Russians are represented by M. Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, M. Kuznetsov, M. Alexandrei Mikoyan, Trade Commissar, M. Maxim Litvinov, former Commissar of Foreign Affairs and M. Golikov.

British Representatives

The British are represented by Lord Beaverbrook, Major-General G. Hastings Ismay, Chief of Mr. Churchill's military staff, Major General MacReady, Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Captain Harold H. Balfour, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and members of the British Military mission to the Soviet Union, Major-General F. N. Mason MacFarlane, Rear Admiral Myles and Air Vice Marshal Collyer.

Since the joint letter delivered on August 15, the Russian forces have halted the Germans on the central front and hurled them back at some points a distance of almost 25 miles.

On the northern front the Germans have advanced toward Leningrad, but most of this front has also been stabilized and position around Novogorod have not changed in the past month. In the Ukraine, however, the Germans have been advancing in an attempt to reach the Crimea and the Donetz mining and industrial centre.

All-Round Confidence

The fact that the conference is being held implies that the United States and Britain, as well as the Soviet Union, are confident the Germans will not be able to strike a decisive blow this year.

The joint letter mentioned the importance of the three powers having "full knowledge" of the entire supply problem, and as a result, the conference is expected to include an exchange of information on the output of the three nations of the various types of war materials.

Once information concerning output and available supplies has been exchanged, the conference can discuss distribution of the resources of the three nations to the various fronts.—United Press.

Prime Minister Expected to Make War Statement

London, Sept. 29.

The Prime Minister will make a statement on the latest developments in the war situation when the House of Commons reassembles shortly, writes Reuters' Parliamentary Correspondent. He will deal at some length with Russia, both as regards the position in battle areas and the aid this country and the United States have given and can give.

Although formal consultations have only begun today between representatives of Russia, the United States and Britain, time that elapsed since the members of the mission arrived in Moscow has not been wasted. It is unlikely that the Prime Minister will be able to give anything more than a preliminary report on the progress so far achieved, though he may be sent already is believed to be substantial.

The Prime Minister may also deal with General Wavell's visit to this country and his subsequent talks with the Russian Commander in Teheran, and with the return of the Minister of State, Captain Oliver Lyttelton, from Egypt on a brief visit.

Whether or not there will be a full dress debate afterwards, depends on the nature of the statement, but some members of Parliament are anxious to raise the question of production as it affects help for Russia. As there will probably be a further opportunity of debating this question after Lord Beaverbrook's return from Moscow, the discussion on the Prime Minister's statement may be confined to general issues.

Subsequently the House of Commons will be asked to pass a further vote of credit for £1,000,000,000 for war expediture.—Reuter.

Germans Shoot Twenty More Frenchmen

Vichy, Sept. 29.

Bands of French terrorists using high explosives attacked German military convoys and French trains on Wednesday night and throughout all day Thursday and, as a result the German occupation authorities in reprisal shot 20 "particularly active Communists," the Paris afternoon newspapers reported yesterday.

It was presumed that these were the same 20 Frenchmen executed in Lille.

The afternoon newspapers in Paris reported that armed terrorists stole a considerable quantity of high explosives from a dump during Monday and Thursday nights. The communists were blamed for this act.

Two days later, in the same locality, there was a series of terrorist attacks on trains near the scene of the theft, with the series extending over a 24-hour period.

Explosives On Tracks

The afternoon press did not specify scene of the railway attacks but since the executions occurred at Lille, it was believed the bombings occurred on the railway line from Paris to Lille, near the northern industrial centre.

There was no confirmation thus far, however, that these were the 20 nationals executed at Lille.

The terrorists were supposed to have planted the explosives on the

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✱)

Russian Lines Still Remain Intact After 14 Weeks

Moscow, Sept. 29.

THE war on the Eastern Front entered its 15th week yesterday. For 98 days the Soviet forces have been exposed to the full weight of the German military machine. Over a zone of nearly 2,000 miles in length German panzers and Stukas, with infantry support, have hammered and battered at the Russian lines with never ceasing pressure. Millions of men have been engaged in this titanic struggle, which undoubtedly is the greatest battle the world has ever known.

Yet, although the Russians have suffered grievous loss in men and material, at no point of their far-flung battle line has their front been pierced, nor is there any sign of a weakening of their power of resistance, says the military commentator "Annalist."

In the fighting itself there has been no important development in the last 24 hours. Leningrad is still holding strongly, and Odessa is proving an equally impregnable bastion.

Fighting in the central sector has slackened, probably because the ubiquitous mud is hampering operations. But in the south, "Annalist" asserts, German assaults do not seem to have made any impression on the Crimea. Nor is there any talk of any further advance towards the Donetz basin.

Budenny's Forces Regrouped

Marshal Budenny, the commentator continues, seems to have succeeded in regrouping his forces before Kharkov, which may prove the next German objective in addition to the Crimea. The Germans now claim that all resistance behind their advance lines east of Kiev has been annihilated.

The process has taken just ten days on their own showing, and losses have probably not been one-sided.

In spite of the exhaustion which must be beginning to tell upon the Germans as much as the Russians, it is obvious that the German High Command cannot break off the struggle at this juncture to give their troops a rest. The element of time, adds "Annalist," is becoming more and more acute, especially in the operations at Leningrad.—Reuter.

"Revealing" Nazi Documents

Moscow, Sept. 29.

The official Tass news agency claimed yesterday that German efforts to belittle Nazi losses on the eastern front had been upset by numerous German secret documents seized by Soviet troops and by the testimony of prisoners of war.

Tass claimed that a captured review of operations of General Geier, Commandant of the Ninth Army Corps, admitted that more than 4,000 soldiers had been killed in 20 days. Including wounded, the Ninth Army lost nearly one-third of its effectives, said Tass.

Other documents showed regimental losses of more than 50 per cent., resulting in the merging of battered battalions and companies and the transferring of commissary troops to the field services, said Tass.—United Press.

Russians Claim 98 Planes

Moscow, Sept. 29.

A heavy toll of German warships and transports in the Baltic and Black Seas is claimed in the latest Soviet communique, which also announces that last Friday no less than 98 German aircraft were destroyed for the loss of 36 Russian machines.

According to the communique, "ships of the Soviet Northern Fleet sank two enemy transports of 8,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively. Coastal batteries and ships of the Baltic Fleet sank one enemy cruiser, one destroyer, and heavily damaged two other destroyers. An enemy tanker of 1,000 tons was sunk in the Black Sea."—Reuter.

Young U.S. Pilot Shoots Down Five Planes for R.A.F.

London, Sept. 29.

Nineteen-year-old Pilot Officer G.A. Raymond of Los Angeles, one of the youngest eaglets serving the Royal Air Force, boosted his score of victims to five planes, including one Dornier 17, following an offensive patrol over France a few days ago, the Air Ministry announced today.

In this patrol operation, the young American and another eaglet beat off an attack by six Messerschmitts. Each of the eaglets shot down one Messerschmitt and fought back the entire distance across the English Channel to the British coast, the Air Ministry officially disclosed.—United Press.

Important British Convoy Gets Through

London, Sept. 29.

"Operations have recently been in progress in the Mediterranean," states an Admiralty communique.

"These had as their object the passing of an important convoy through the Central Mediterranean. Despite persistent attacks by the enemy air force, the object of the operations was achieved.

"The convoy reached its destination although one ship of the convoy was damaged and subsequently had to be sunk by our forces, towing having proved to be impracticable. There were no casualties in this merchant ship. One of the escorting warships suffered some damage, but except for this slight reduction in speed her fighting efficiency is unimpaired."—Reuter.

General Wavell Lands in Teheran to Confer on Defence of Caucasus

Teheran, Sept. 29.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, landed here at 5 p.m. on Saturday to discuss the defence of the Caucasus and other matters with the Russians.

As well as discussing joint defence measures for Iran and its great oil wells, General Wavell is expected to study arrangements now in preparation by staff of British officers for sending supplies to Russia.

Consignments of jute and cotton from India have already been delivered to Russia, and plans are being hastily drawn up for the re-organization of the badly maintained Persian-Soviet railway system, and also to establish a large road transport organization to enable supplies to pour through steadily on a large scale.

If a meeting is arranged with the Caucasian commander-in-chief in Russia, General Wavell will probably fly to Tiflis, but he told correspondents that, according to recent plans, he was unlikely to visit Russia.

He was last in Russia, he said, five years ago, when attending army manœuvres.

General Wavell added he thought the Germans could not push around the shores of the Black Sea while the Russian navy was still active. "This fleet can only be knocked out by taking all its bases or by sending the Italian Navy to the Black Sea, in which event the Italian navy would have to force a passage through the Dardanelles, or obtain Turkish consent to their passage, and there is certainly no sign that Turkey would consent."—Reuter.

Drastic Measures Taken by Nazis in Czechoslovakia

Berlin, Sept. 28.

HERR Reinhardt Heydrich, temporary Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, today informed Dr. Emil Hacha, President of the Protectorate, of the arrest of Premier Elias of the Government of Bohemia and Moravia, on the charge of plotting to commit high treason, the D.N.B. agency announced from Prague this evening.

The agency said that Herr Heydrich, accompanied by his adjutant, Herr M.H. Frank, S.S. Group Leader and Secretary of State, paid an official call at noon today at the Hradchin Palace, official residence of President Hacha where he was received by the latter.

On this occasion, the agency added, Herr Heydrich informed the President of the events and reasons motivating the imposition of "a state of severe exception" in the districts of Prague, Brunn, Mahrish-Ostrau, Kladno, Koniggratz and Ulmutz. He declared that during the past few days irresponsible elements in the pay of the enemies of Europe had committed a number of unwarranted acts and had tried, by means of propaganda, to place the population of the Protectorate in opposition to the interests of the Reich. Herr Heydrich said he expected that the population, which in the majority admits the reality of its common fate with the European peoples, will not allow itself under any circumstances to be provoked by the enemies of the Reich.

People's Tribunal

The support of the authorities, Herr Heydrich went on, is guaranteed to all persons favouring order.

The temporary Protector then informed the President of the arrest of M. Elias, the Premier, adding that he would be tried by a People's Tribunal.

Herr Heydrich told the President that he recognized his loyalty since the establishment of the Protectorate.

At 2.30 p.m. Dr. Hacha sent to Herr Heydrich a written statement informing him on his own behalf and that of the members of the Government, of their readiness to collaborate in the tasks of the Protector and urged the latter to support the Government in its work.—Havas Telemondial.

Drastic Measures Foreseen

London, Sept. 29.

Faced by the mounting tide of sabotage, passive resistance and revolt among the people of Czechoslovakia, 68-year-old Baron von Neurath, for 2½ years Nazi "protector" of that country, has handed his task over to the young Black Guard group leader Reinhard Heydrich, second-in-command of the secret police.

Heydrich took office yesterday and issued his first decree, proclaiming a state of emergency in six districts of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. This proclamation will enable swift, drastic action to be taken against those suspected of opposition to the Nazi regime.

Observers in London believe that it is the prelude to a fresh wave of arrests without trial and summary executions.

Simultaneously came reports of an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Dr. Tuka, Nazi-appointed Premier of Slovakia, and the arrest of Elias, Premier of the Protectorate Government, on a charge of high treason.

The order of Colonel Britton, British radio spokesman, to the "V" army to "go slow" is having its effect everywhere in the Protectorate, even among officials, according to the Free Czech Radio station.

Workers Retaliate

Strikes have broken out in many factories and munitions works, including

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 ✱)

Voluntary War Contribution Fund Statement Released

SUBSCRIPTIONS received in the sterling account of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund since the last list total £328—19—9, it was stated yesterday. A balance of £986—15—8 has been brought forward. In the dollar account, $52,266.43 has been received since the last list. The balance carried forward, totals $176,381.22.

All contributions should be sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or to the Chartered Bank for account of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund.

The detailed statement follows:—

Payment made direct to H. M. Treasury, Mrs. Agnes G. Brady £2-8-1.

DOLLAR ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward ..	$124,114.79
Subscriptions received since last list	$ 52,266.43
Balance carried forward	$176,381.22

STERLING ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward	£657.15.11
Subscriptions received since last list	£328.19. 9
Balance carried forward	£986.15. 8

STERLING

W. E. and L. S. S.	£5
Mr./Mrs. Wm Alston Turnbull ..	5
R. H. Robertson	5
Veritas Co (Far East) Ltd	2
Hongkong Remittance from British Residents in the Kunming Consular District	11
Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd.....	20
British Members of the Staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd July Contribution	94
J. C. R. Wells-Henderson	4
A. R. Burkill & Sons Ltd	50
Anonymous 10	A. V. T. Dean 20
Anonymous 1	G. H. S. Fewkes..1
L. G. Johnson ..50	J. T. Johns 2
Anonymous 5	N. F. Meyers ..15
Anonymous 5	E. Lewis 3
Geo Clark 3	S. M. Carlisle....15
E. Bathurst 1	

CHINESE DOLLARS

In memory of "Fuzzy," from Mr/ Mrs. E. Brook	$100
Proceeds of Sale of "V" Badges by Sir Victor Sassoon	1,487
Sale of Bon Appetit from Lady L. G. Maze	80
Mr/Mrs. W. Baker	25
Sale of R.A.F.A. "V" Badges from Royal Air Force Association ..	220
Woodcraft Works Ltd	3.000
Mr/Mrs E. F. Toeg	1,000
Mrs. M. G. Saker	1,000
The Members of the Sikh Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police	100
Chungking Remittance	1,418
War Effort—9th Coy Girl Guides	840
War Effort—1st Pack Brownies	60
A lost bet A. to D.	5
Mr/Mrs. H. M. Cumine	2,000
Members of Staff of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co Ltd ..	206
A. E. C. and A. M. P.	200
Mr/Mrs. R. H. Purcell	1,500
Radio Station X.G.D.N.	140
Miss E. H. S. Murray	25
B. R. A. War Efforts Sub-Committee Market Gardens	190
Mr/Mrs. H. O. White	1,000
British Members of Staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd July Cont.	1,600
Mrs. Dorothy Ellis (44th to 50th thousand Dollars) being proceeds from the sale of Union Jack Emblems etc ($43.56 from Tsingtao $50.00 from Hangchow)	7,000
Miss Ethel Simpson	35
Mr/Mrs. L. H. Barton	150
Mr/Mrs. G. F. Kops	100
Mrs. E. Mary Hicks	100
Mrs. E. M. Newton	50
Foochow Remittance	275
H. Middleton ...280	A. Jones 100
E. A. Toeg 100	Two Sisters 50
Anonymous 500	L. H. Richards ..300
Anonymous 100	A. C. Groves ...300
E. D. 50	R. C. Hampton 1,000
Mr. Croset 200	A. M. J. 30
R. F. S. 100	L. Denham 170
S. J. Shroff 10	A. K. M. 110
Sheaf 50	H. and M. 10
L. Green 75	F. R. Smith 720
W. 25	E. Rose 50
F. W. Brandt 100	J. H. Liddell ..20,000
G. W. 50	G. K. 25
H. Kl. 5	Anonymous 300
M. B. Z. 20	Sally Lowe 30
Mrs. W. Hunting 20	C. H. B. Joly....300
In memory of Donald Stuart-Murray:	
Mother 250	Flo & Smoothy..10
Mae 25	Phyl & Rudy 10
Cissy & John 25	Ailsa 10
Clara & Rob 25	
In memory of Ian Stuart-Murray:	
Auntie Cissy & Uncle John	25
Auntie Clara & Uncle Rob	25
Auntie Flo & Uncle Smoothy....	10
Granny 250	Phyl & Rudy 10
Mummy 25	Ailsa 10
In memory of Daddy:	
Frances and John	100
Clara and Frank	100
Flo and Herbert	100
Nadia and Stan	10
Mother 1,000	Mae 100
In loving memory of Grandpa:	
Phyl 10	Francis 20
Ailsa 10	Reginald 10
In memory of Starr Talbot:	
May Ho 10	

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H. Graham 40	J. E. Vickery 5
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Mr. B. K. Wallace	167
Mrs. H. M. Spence	173
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Miss Paul 37	Mrs. A. Mackeith..2
Mrs. E. Colter .147	
In memory of A. W. Sheriff	
Mr/Mrs. Gordon Morriss	25
Mr/Miss MacKinnn	50

R.A.F. Continues Its Offensive Over France

London, Sept. 29.

R.A.F. fighters yesterday carried out offensive patrols over occupied France, during which attacks were made with cannon fire on a supply train and also two petrol wagons, which were set alight.

Aircraft on the ground, troops, and a machine-gun post were also attacked, and an anti-aircraft gun silenced, says an Air Ministry communique. No British aircraft was lost.

It is now known that one of the British fighters reported lost in operations over northern France on Saturday afternoon is safe.

There was no enemy activity over Britain during daylight yesterday.

R.A.F. operations over Germany and occupied territory during the week ended dawn September 28 were much reduced owing to unfavourable weather. However, strong forces of bombers and fighters made successful attacks during daylight on September 21 on the power station at Gosnay and railway objectives at Lille.

In all 24 German fighters were destroyed in these operations for the loss of 13 British fighters, but two British pilots were saved and no bombers were lost.

News was released last week of new Hurricanes equipped with a powerful armament of 12 guns or four cannons. They gained further successes against enemy shipping. In daylight on September 26 they attacked four mine-sweepers and two anti-aircraft ships, probably destroying two mine-sweepers and damaging the anti-aircraft ships.

Patrol Vessel Sunk

British fighters also sank a patrol vessel off the French coast. The Coastal Command made successful attacks on enemy ships off the coast of Norway. A 5,000-ton supply-ship was hit, and another of 6,000 tons is believed to have also been hit.

Docks at Calais, Dunkirk and Boulogne were raided by Bomber Command aircraft, also objectives at Cologne and western Germany.

With fighter escort, Blenheims made a big air sweep over France in the afternoon of September 27. The railway centre at Amiens and the railway junction near La Bassee were bombed with good results. Twenty-one enemy fighters were destroyed to 13 British. The attack was the week's heaviest, and Germany sent up more fighters than had been seen for a long time. During the week's operations 28 British aircraft were missing, but five pilots were saved. Forty-five German fighters were destroyed.

Busy in Middle East

Cairo, Sept. 29.

The R.A.F. had a busy time between Friday night and Saturday night, according to an R.A.F. Middle East communique, bombing and machine-gunning targets at Sardinia, Sicily, Taranto, Palermo, Agrigento, Bardia and Mersa Lukk.

Bases and aerodromes at Elmas, in Sardinia, were raided and a large number of aeroplanes were severely damaged as well as defending aircraft. A hangar and wireless station at Marsala, the aerodrome at Borizzo, and an electrical plant at Porto Empedocle also sustained damage, aircraft being bombed and ground crews machine-gunned.

In the Gulf of Taranto a merchant vessel was set on fire by the R.A.F., which on Friday night attacked Palermo harbour and Agrigento with success, a large fire breaking out at the latter objective.

Bardia harbour and neighbouring dumps were attacked as well as transport at Mersa Lukk, one Messerschmitt being destroyed in the Bardia raid.

From all operations five R.A.F. aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

Few Enemy Planes Over England

London, Sept. 29.

"A few single aircraft flew over England and the coast of South Wales at midnight last night," according to an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique.

"Some damage was caused at two places, at one of which there was a small number of casualties," the communique adds.—Reuter.

Elizalde to Stay As Commissioner In Washington

Washington, Sept. 29.

The appointment of Sr. Jaoquin Elizalde as member-without-portfolio of the Philippine Cabinet was regarded here today by informed quarters as virtually a certainty that the Philippine Resident Commissioner would remain here indefinitely as the Philippine Government's representative.

The Cabinet rank was merely a reward for his services, they said. They regarded as significant that the appointment of Sr. Elizalde to Cabinet rank came when the Commissioner's office was in the midst of handling several vital matters:—

1. A loan from the Federal Loan Agency to alleviate the tie-ups in trade caused by the European war.
2. A bill to suspend export taxes.
3. A US$50,000,000 Philippine defence bill which was expected to go before Congress shortly.

Honorary Elevation

While the elevation was chiefly honorary, informed quarters pointed out that it was bound to increase the prestige and status of Sr. Elizalde here.

In some respects his position has become similar to Lord Halifax, who is a member of the British War Cabinet as well as British Ambassador.

It was understood that the appointment does not necessitate the return of Sr. Elizalde to Manila since there is no special ceremony. He had himself planned to return to Manila in the fall for a visit, but had abandoned the trip because of increased business here.—United Press.

Legless Pilot's Escape Attempt Fails

Rome, Sept. 29.

Wing Commander Robert Douglas Bader, famous legless hero of the British Royal Air Force, was reported yesterday to have attempted to escape from a German prison camp after receiving by air a pair of artificial legs from England.

It was stated that the legs, delivered by the R.A.F. under a promise of protection from the Luftwaffe were given him at a German hospital where he has been recovering from injuries suffered when he crashed over France. Several days later, Wing Commander Bader calmly climbed out of a hospital window during the night, using blankets, and walked away. He was picked up four days later, 100 miles away, while trying to reach the sea coast.—United Press.

Surrender of Italian E. Africa Garrison Not Yet Confirmed

London, Sept. 29.

Authoritative quarters last night said they had no official information concerning the surrender of the Italian garrison at Wolfefit (Uelchefit) in East Africa, a garrison computed to consist of 3,000 whites and 1,000 natives. The Italian High Command yesterday announced the surrender of the garrison.

Wolfefit is a strategic mountain pass in the German area, and the force represents nearly one-third of the total Italian forces still fighting in East Africa. Authoritative quarters said the surrender of this group would have a disheartening effect on the remaining Italian outposts.—United Press.

Gore-Booth Coming To Shanghai

BY PERCY WHITING

NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

It is understood that the British Embassy Secretary, Mr. Gore-Booth, who sailed on the Anhui, will proceed from Hongkong to Shanghai, where he will be attached to the Embassy offices for some months.

Though the general exodus of diplomats, including Sir John Latham, has caused much speculation in Japan, well informed circles are of the opinion that all indications point to the situation remaining calm for a considerable period to come.

*Germans Shoot Twenty More Frenchmen

(Continued from page 1)

tracks between passing trains, thus attacking indiscriminately both German military and French freight and passenger trains alternately running over the busy railway line which is the main line northward from Paris in the direction of Belgium and North Coast ports.

The Germans ordered immediate reprisals and the shooting of twice the number of those Frenchmen previously executed.

"Hand-Picked"

The militants executed were handpicked from those known in the region for their greatest communist activity. They were selected from the hundreds of communists held preventively or as hostages or after their arrest for sabotage or agitation.

Lille is a steel centre and principal railway division terminus in North France. It has long been a hotbed of communism.

The executions brought the total to 69 since August 13, and 49 within the past 10 days of which 25 took place in the past two days.

Twenty More Shot

Twenty French "communists" were executed last week in Lille by German military authorities for railway sabotage and anti-German activity.

Placards announcing the executions were posted in Lillie on Friday morning, but apparently the notice was carried only by the northern press since Paris newspapers showed nothing.

Lille is in the Nord Department which with Pas de Calais is administered by the German High Command at Brussels under the command of General Von Falkenhaust.

M. Pierre Pucheu, Minister of Interior, is going to Lille early this week to investigate terrorism and repression there on behalf of the Vichy Government.

Lille is the chief railway centre between Paris and the coast and is also the centre of the basic heavy industries, chiefly steel. The city has long been a hotbed of extremists.

The executions bring the total number of terrorists and hostages shot by the Germans and French since August 13 to 69, of whom the Germans executed 58. Of this number, 23 were shot in Lille and the remainder in Paris.

As far as could be learned there has been no further terrorist attacks against Germans or sabotage in Paris recently, but the German reprisals continued. There have been 37 executions by the Germans and three by the French in the past week.—United Press.

Japan's Southward Move Justified—"Japan Times"

Tokyo, Sept. 29.

Japan's southward policy and especially her policy toward French Indo-China is justified in the name of national defence, the "Japan Times and Advertiser" editorially emphasized, declaring that the United States, which had been loudest in disapproval, had taken similar steps.

"America could not condemn Japan's southward movement without contradicting her own position," the "Times" declared.

Citing the fact that other Powers had taken similar measures, the paper said, for instance, first Moscow's extension of protection over the Baltic States soon after the start of the European war, and secondly, United States' own act in leasing British islands and bases in the Atlantic and advancing United States bases to Greenland and Iceland.

Though denying the intention of passing judgment on these policies, the "Times" stressed, "That any country has no territory contiguous to that of any belligerent or close to the theatre of war, is not always a sufficient guarantee of security. Self-defence may even call for operations embracing a foreign country or areas far from one's own country."

Japan finds herself in such a position with regard to the South Pacific where French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies occupy positions of "increasing regional interests," the "Times" asserted, concluding, "These countries had to be considered in the light of the possibility of a German-American war, which, by no means, is so remote when the trend of United States policy is anti-Hitler."—Domei.

Duff Cooper and Latham May Meet

Melbourne, Sept. 29.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur W. Fadden, said the Government was trying to synchronize the visits of Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, the British War Cabinet's representative in the Far East, and Sir John Latham, Australian Minister in Tokyo, so that if they were there simultaneously, general discussions might be arranged.—Reuter.

Windsors Arrive In Canada

North Portal (Sask.), Sept. 29.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor crossed the border into Canada here yesterday from Chicago.

They are on their way to Calgary (Alberta), which they will reach tomorrow. From there they will travel by car to the Duke's Ranch near Pekisko, 65 miles from Calgary. It is 14 years since the Duke last visited Canada.

On arrival today the Duke received a personal letter of welcome from Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, King, Prime Minister of Canada.—Reuter.

Nazis Concentrating on Kharkov Drive

While fierce fighting is still raging in the battle for the Crimea, Field Marshal von Runstedt now appears to be turning his attention toward Kharkov again and has launched a heavy thrust in the direction of this city, attempting to pierce the Donetz Basin. The situation east of Kiev still remains desperate with the trapped Russians doing their utmost to fight their way out. Only in the Leningrad sector has there been no recent change with Marshal Voroshilov's forces holding their own.

*Next Lord Mayor Of London Elected

London, Sept. 29.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Laurie was elected at the Guildhall today to be the next Lord Mayor of London.

He will be the first bearded Lord Mayor for many years. Lieut.-Colonel Laurie, who is 69, has been an alderman since 1931 and was sheriff in 1935/36.

In the last war, he commanded the 24th battalion, the Royal West Kent Regiment, and was mentioned in despatches. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre.—Reuter.

*Halifax Returning To United States

Lisbon, Sept. 29.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is leaving here by Clipper today on his return to Washington.

Sir Noel Charles, the new British Ambassador to Brazil, is leaving by the same plane on his way to take up his new post.—Reuter.

*Drastic Nazi Measures in Czechoslovakia

(Continued from page 1)

ing the works at Jinocice, which used to produce aero engines and is now probably producing tanks; the big Ipen electrical works at Konigsratz; the Prags works in Prague as well as the textile factories at Konigsratz and Upice.

The police and Gestapo have arrested members of the workers' council and threatened to shoot them if strikers did not return to work. The strikers retaliated by threatening never to work again if any of the arrested men were harmed.

Other acts of sabotage recently reported from the Protectorate include mysterious breakdowns, train derailments, "misunderstanding" of orders in factories, delivery of wrong goods at factories and works, and the breaking of machines in factories.

The sign of the tortoise, the V army's "go slow" symbol, appears overnight in Czech towns.—Reuter.

Death Penalty

Berlin, Sept. 28.

The Slovak Parliament will meet toward the beginning of the week to examine a bill providing for the death sentence against sabotage. Also to be examined is a new Military Justice Code.—Havas Telemondial.

No Appeals

Jerusalem, Sept. 29.

There will be no appeal against sentences passed for offences under the state of emergency proclaimed in Bohemia and Moravia, and they will be carried out immediately, according to information reaching authoritative Czech circles here. Cases will be tried by court martial.—Reuter.

High-Handed Regime

Berne, Sept. 28.

"The appointment of Herr Reinhardt Heydrich as temporary Protector of the occupied territories of Czechoslovakia leads to the belief that the occupation authorities in Bohemia and Moravia found it necessary to establish a high-handed regime there," the "Basler Nazional Zeitung" stated in a comment today.

The paper added that for some time past there have been reports from the Protectorate of alleged sabotage acts.

The "Basler Nazional Zeitung" recalled that Herr Heydrich, who is the Adjutant of Herr Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo Chief, was recently in Norway where severe measures were adopted against representatives of trade unions.—Havas Telemondial.

Attempt to Kill Serb Premier

New York, Sept. 29.

A London radio broadcast was intercepted yesterday in which the Moscow Radio was quoted as asserting that unknown person had attempted to assassinate the Serbian Premier, M. Neditch, who is pro-German. There were no details.—United Press.

Sabotage in Yugoslavia

London, Sept. 29.

"In two months Yugoslav guerillas have destroyed 200 bridges, blown up 400 ammunition and provision dumps, derailed 17 trains and killed some 10,000 fascists," declared Velimir Lapovitch, young Yugoslav partisan, speaking yesterday at a big anti-fascist youth rally in Moscow, according to the Moscow Radio.

The reply of Serbian patriots to the appeal of Neditch, the Yugoslav quisling premier, to lay down their arms and surrender to the Germans has been to redouble their acts of sabotage and violence, according to a neutral observer who recently arrived in Istanbul, says the Istanbul correspondent of the Independent French Agency.

The Germans have sent three new divisions into the country in an effort to counter the activities of Serbian patriots, but despite this bridges continue to be blown up and railway lines daily destroyed.

Other travellers from Serbia confirm that the principal railway line between Belgrade and Nish has again been sabotaged. According to the Zagreb newspaper "Novilist" all traffic on railways in Bosnia have been suspended.—Reuter.

Sofia Trials

Berlin, Sept. 29.

The trial of 35 spies and saboteurs will begin on October 20 before the district court in Sofia, states the German news agency. They are accused of having been "in the service of Britain and the former Yugoslav state, and prepared a revolution in Bulgaria last spring."

The agency adds that "there are five foreigners among the accused, including Norman Davies, Press Attache of the British Legation in Sofia. The chief accused is Georgi Dimitrov."—Reuter.

*More Canadians Land in Britain

London, Sept. 29.

Hundreds more Canadian troops have arrived safely in Britain.

Amongst them are both light and heavy anti-aircraft gunners. Ordnance, medical and dental units are also represented.—Reuter.

*Nazi Radio Appeals To Russians

New York, Sept. 29.

The German-controlled radio at Belgrade was heard by the United Press listening post here yesterday to broadcast an appeal to Russian workers in the Ukraine urging them to oppose the destruction of factories by retreating Russian troops.

"Just think what you and yours will eat if your factories and tools would have been destroyed," the speaker stated. "The German Army is not fighting you but the Stalin regime."—United Press.

No Doubt of Ultimate Victory—Nepal Premier

Khatmandu, (Capital of Nepal), Sept. 29.

"A just cause carries with it hundredfold strength to its arms and, fighting as Britain is with grim determination for an unselfish end, there can be no doubt of her ultimate victory," declared the Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal, in addressing a durbar yesterday.

He added that Britain had all along served nobly the cause of the weak and fallen. Holding aloft the flag of victory and right over might, virtue over vice, and truth and justice over lies and treachery, she had remained firm, and now stood majestically as the only hope of deliverance of those countries and nations from the burdens under which they were now groaning.

He reiterated Nepal's unswerving attachment to Britain. He referred to the satisfactory manner in which the work of providing 20,000 suitable recruits, with a view to adding 20 extra battalions to the existing British Gurkha regiments, had been done.—Reuter.

Urged to Enlist

Wardha, (Central Provinces of India), Sept. 29.

"Enlist in the army, air force and navy. Show your warrior mentality and help yourself. Don't be anti-war."

Thus declared M. S. Aney, a member of the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council and former President of the Indian National Congress addressing a public meeting here yesterday.

Congress had betrayed the interest of electorates by resigning from ministries, he said, adding that acceptance of office afforded opportunities for India's progress.—Reuter.

Conte Biancamano to Carry Supplies to Britain

New York, Sept. 29.

The Italian liner Conte Biancamano, well known in the Far East, will be transferred to Panamanian registry and will be operated by the United States Lines between New York, Canda, Iceland and Britain, it was announced yesterday.

The liner was the largest Axis ship yet seized by the United States under authority granted President Roosevelt by Congress. The vessel is now at Balboa, C.Z., where it is undergoing repairs to engines sabotaged by the crew.

The ship will sail soon for New York where it will enter dry dock. It will be placed in the new service manned by a foreign crew.—United Press.

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Evenings: $1.80, $3.00, $4.50, $6.00

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Matinees: $1.80, $2.20, $3.40, $5.00
Evenings: $2.20, $3.40, $5.00, $7.00

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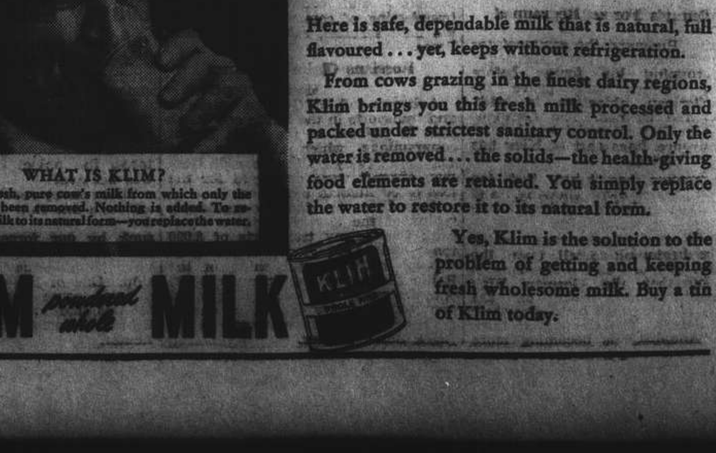

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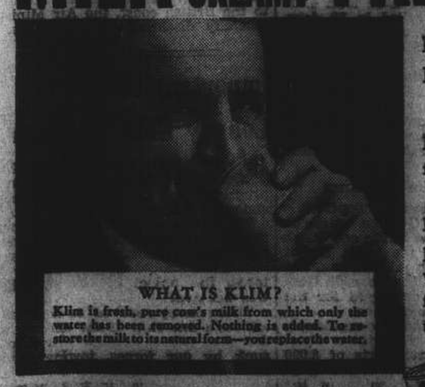
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Mr. Duff-Copper Arrives in Singapore

Mr. A. Duff-Cooper, British Minister of State and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is now in Singapore. The picture shows his arrival there, accompanied by Lady Diana, his wife, and members of his staff. Behind him Shanghai will recognize Mr. W. J. Keswick, former chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who is with Mr. Duff-Cooper as an adviser.

Horse-Carriages May Soon Be Re-Appearing in Shanghai

OWING to the fact that the present rationing of gasoline in Shanghai may eventually lead to the disappearance of all kinds of petrol-driven vehicles, some enterprising people here have placed an order for 10 horse carriages from the only horse carriage hong situated at the end of North Shanse Road which more than 20 years ago was the centre of such hongs, it was disclosed in a special article published by the "China Evening News" last night.

The proprietor of the horse carriage hong is said to be optimistic about the future of his trade seeing that the rationing of petrol may eventually revive the horse carriage business. Horse carriage drivers are said to have been once very fashionable people in Shanghai about 20 years ago when there were fewer motors here. Later, when the number of motor cars increased, proprietors of horse carriage hongs were forced to stop operations until to-day only one of them is still operating.

An Expensive Business

Many horse drivers have turned out to be motor car drivers and so to-day there are about only 100 of them still here who are dexterious enough to look after horse carriages. Most of them are over 40 years old. It takes three years to train a horse carriage driver. For the upkeep of a horse carriage to-day, $20 will be required daily but $7,000 must be spent for making one. Unless all motor cars here disappear from streets, the writer speculates, very few persons may venture to resume the horse carriage business on account of expenses involved. No one else can provide horse carriages for Shanghai to-day except the Hsieh Kee in North Shanse Road, it is said.

Japanese garages here are said to be hard hit by the rationing of petrol. Ten out of 42 Japanese garages have been forced to change their line of business while the outlook for the rest is said to be doubtful. At present, Shanghai is said to have 12,000 private motor cars, 553 buses, 800 motor-cycles and 4,000 trucks in the Settlement. There are in all 17,353 vehicles here depending entirely on petrol at the moment.

Theatre Operators Reject Demands For Pay Increases

A complete deadlock in the conversations between local theatre operators and Chinese employees prevailed yesterday. An official of a large theatre company stated that the employees had presented seventeen demands several days ago and that they had been told that, in view of an increase given them about five months ago, the operators were not in a position to comply with their demands. Two of these demands stipulated an increase in pay and an additional high cost of living allowance.

According to Chinese sources, close to the workers, the employees of all local theatres consider that the agreement concluded formerly between the employers and the employees is no longer applicable owing to the rising prices of commodities. The same sources prophesy that the workers will declare a strike within the next day or so.

It was reported yesterday that the employees of the local cinemas had engaged the services of Mr. Chow Hung-kwang, a well known lawyer, to conduct the conversations with the theatre operators. He was also told, it was reported, that the operators would not comply with the demands sent by the workers.

It was also learned yesterday that the local theatre operators had formed an association to strengthen their position against the workers. The representatives of the latter, it was reported in the Nanking newspapers yesterday, held a meeting on Sunday when it was decided "that the employers should accept the seventeen demands."

Other Strikes Better

The strike situation in the city was better yesterday, with the coolies of the Ya Moo Cold Storage Co., at 42 Rue de la Paix, returning to their jobs after being idle since September 17, when they declared a strike as a protest against the dismissal of four other employees. The seventy striking coolies resumed unconditionally.

A brief strike was staged by the employees of Dah Pang Silk Weaving Factory, at 1001/150 Ferry Road, on Saturday morning. The workers, numbering about 25, declared a "sit-down" strike at 8 a.m. after presenting the management with demands for better treatment. They resumed at 11.30 a.m. after the employers had promised them to review the working conditions.

About 2,000 employees of foreign style furniture shops and 220 workers of Peter's Brocade Weaving Factory were still on strike yesterday.

Two Dumb Chinese Held On Fraud Charge

Wu Kwang-fu and Yang Chi-chong, two dumb Chinese were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on suspicion that they had tried to collect contributions for a school for educating dumb persons without credentials. They were remanded in custody after a short hearing over which Judge Chu presided and a formal trial will be held when the police have finished their investigations.

Both accused were arrested on Sunday night in a Chinese hotel in Yu Ya Ching Road where, it was alleged, by posing as representatives of a school for educating dumb children, they tried to collect contributions from patrons of the hotel. A Settlement police detective happened to be there and took them to Louza Police Station.

It was hard to determine whether they were actually appointed by any such a school to collect contributions as accused cannot talk. It was alleged that the principal of the school, the name of which was used by accused, appeared at the station and testified to the alleged fraud.

THE desks of Marshal Petain's secretaries are flooded with decorations returned by those former Allies and friends of France who condemn Vichy's attitude. Latest arrival is Legion of Honour ribbon sent back by Dr. Samuel H. Church, director of the Carnegie Institute of New York. Dr. Church is 88. He is the man who once offered fourteen million dollars (£250,000) for anyone who would kidnap Hitler. In his letter to Petain he stated: "Under your recreant Government the Legion of Honour has lost its value."

Shanghailander Awarded D.S.C.

News that yet another Shanghailander has been decorated was received last night. A letter, dated August 23, reached Mrs. Beaumont yesterday, stating that Lieutenant A.B. Palmer, R.N.R., formerly of Shanghai, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieutenant Palmer is believed to be in Alexandria, from where he has been engaged in running the blockade to Tobruk. While the letter did not state the action for which the decoration had been awarded, it is known that Lieutenant Palmer has been in command of a captured Italian schooner which shot down a Heinkel. He has been recommended for promotion to Lieutenant-Commander.

S.F.B. Deputy Chief Resigns

The Shanghai Fire Brigade will lose one of their most valuable and respected members at the end of the present week, when Mr. W. Charters, Deputy Chief Officer, leaves for Australia where he intends to take up residence for the time being. Mrs. Charters and their two children will accompany him.

Mr. Charters, who has been with the Brigade for almost nineteen years, studied engineering with Messrs. Duncan Stewart and Company in Glasgow and in the Glasgow Technical College. In 1915, he enlisted in the Royal Engineers (Sappers) and served with this branch of the service until wounded on the Somme in 1916. On discharge from hospital, he was appointed a cadet to the Machine Gun Corps Heavy, which later became the

Mr. W. Charters

Tank Corps, and returned to France as a Lieutenant in the Royal Tank Corps in 1917. He served with the 12th Tank Battalion until the end of the war, and remained with it as Assistant Adjutant until the end of 1919. He relinquished his active commission on leaving the service to resume engineering studies, and was placed on the Reserve of Officers.

Rapid Promotion

Eventually, he went into training with the Edinburgh Fire Brigade under Firemaster A. Poradge, O.B.E., one of the doyens of the British Fire Service, and was accepted for a position as a Sub-officer in the Shanghai Fire Brigade in 1922. Within a little over a year, he had obtained promotion to Assistant Station Officer, serving as second-in-command of Central Division under Station Officer J. Gilhooly. In September of the same year, he assumed control of Central Division with the rank of Station Officer. His promotion continued to be rapid and within another two years he had reached Headquarters status with the rank of Fourth Officer. He became Third Officer on July 1, 1936, and was appointed Deputy Chief Officer on September 15, 1938.

A keen, hardworking and capable officer, he has done much to maintain the high standard of efficiency of the Brigade. He has served under three Chief Officers—the late Mr. Montague William Pett (the first professional Chief of the Shanghai Fire Brigade), Captain J.G. Dyson (now of the Fire Brigades' Division of the Home Office in London), and the present Chief, Captain H. G. Reed.

Social Activities

In addition to his official duties, Mr. Charters was connected with various local clubs and associations, and until recently he was the secretary of the Union Church Tuesday Evening Club. He is also a member of the National Fire Protection Association of America.

The best wishes of his associates in the Brigade, to whom Mr. Charters has always been a good colleague and a fair superior, and of his many friends in the local community, go with him and with his family on their trip to pastures new.

FUNERAL

Mr. K. E. Newman

Funeral services (cremation) were held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Chapel, with the Very Reverend Dean A. C. S. Trivett of Holy Trinity Cathedral officiating, for the late Mr. Kenneth Edward Newman, head of the firm of Messrs. Teesdale, Newman and Co.

Mr. Newman died suddenly at his home last Thursday evening, and is survived by a widow, Mrs. Phyllis Newman, a son, Mr. Charles Edward Newman and two daughters, Mary Louise and Imogen Ann. The chief mourner was Mr. Martin Little, representing the deceased's family. Honorary pall bearers were H. Martin Little, E. A. P. Wood, A. E. Seddon, E. C. Robinson, John McNeill and E. L. Hartopp. The Chapel was filled to capacity, attesting to the esteem in which the deceased was held in this Community.

Among those present representing the British Supreme Court for China were:—

Judge Sir Allan Mossop, Assistant Judge, P. Grant Jones, Crown Advocate, John McNeil, Registrar and Coroner, C. H. Haines, I. T. Morris, A. Ricketts, E. G. Abbey and J. J. McGeown. A detachment of French Police Specials under the command of Deputy Commissioner George Coculet were present and the French Police was represented by Inspector Strobel. Judge Nelson E. Lurton represented the United States Court for China. Among others present were the officers of the various associations with which the late Mr. Newman was affiliated.

The Welsh National Flag was draped over the silver casket upon which was placed a small bouquet of flowers from the late Mr. Newman's garden. Although it had been requested that instead of flowers, donations be sent to British War Funds, the following floral tributes were received:—

"Phyllida"; Mary, Imogen and Charles; Lillie and Bill; Thilia; "Kitty and Jack"; "Margie and Donnie"; "Claude and Verne"; "Lillie and Bill"; "Teddie and Ginger"; The Judges and Officers of H.B.M. Supreme Court; The Crown Advocate and Mrs. John McNeill; Shanghai Municipal Council; The Officers of Shanghai Municipal Police; The Shanghai Fire Brigade; Le Personnel des Services de Police Francaise de Changhai; President and Members St. Patrick's Society; St. David's Society; The Air Defence Club; P. S. F.—Post Central; The Committee and Members of the Hungjao Golf Club; The Marine Engineers' Guild of China; The China Coast Officers' Guild; The Committee and Members of the S.S.P.C.A.; S. Moutrie and Company Ltd. Head Office: The Foreign Staff, S. Moutrie and Company Ltd. Nanking Road; The A.D.C.; A.D.C. Committee; All Staff of Lyceum Theatre; Ilbert and Company (1931) Ltd.; Messrs. Platt, White Cooper and Company; Messrs. Rodger and Wiener; H. H. Princess Sumair of Patiala; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Arnhold and Suzette; Grace Brady; Mr. J. Fane Brister; K. M. Cummings; Mr. J. Powell Davies; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Eayns; Rolf Eskelund; Cav. Dr. O. Fischer; Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Gauntlett; Mr. E. L. Hartopp; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence K. Kentwell, Nanking; O. H. Liu and Staff; Ralph Lynn; Mr. and Mrs. Ranald G. McDonald; Sir Frederick and Lady Maze; Mr. F. L. Morrison; M. D. Stikis; Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Stephenson; Mrs. Speelman; Mrs. Jennie Veinerman; Alfred Wang; B. Y. Woo; Coolie, Cook, Boy and Chauffeur; Far Eastern Sanitary Company; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Chilean Consul Calls on Marines

Dr. Juan Marin, Consul-General for Chile, called on Colonel S. L. Howard at the Fourth Marine Headquarters at 9.30 a.m. yesterday. Picture shows Dr. Marin receiving the honours. Reading from left to right: Colonel S. L. Howard, Dr. Marin, Major G. D. Hamilton, and First Lieutenant R. F. Ruge.

Dr. Huizenga Gives Lecture on Danger Of Tuberculosis

Members of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations held their first meeting of the Autumn, last Wednesday at the Lusitano Club. Their hostesses were members of the Portuguese Women's Association. After the business meeting a lecture was given by Dr. Lee S. Huizenga on the intention and the necessity of having a special Tuberculosis Hospital.

The Chairman, Mrs. van Hengel, opened the meeting and after tea had been served, Mrs. Black Adam introduced the speaker. Mr. Huizenga, in his talk, emphasized that tuberculosis is a most important subject and that everyone ought to be interested in fighting it. He spoke of the origins of tuberculosis, and stated that the disease can only be cured by isolation, giving no loophole to the germs to spread. Only Professor Koch, he said, has found the germs of tuberculosis. There are two kinds, the bovine tuberculosis which spreads in cattle and can be contracted by human beings drinking the milk from infected cows—hence the necessity for T.T. (Tuberculosis Test) milk. The other kind is the human tuberculosis which is the most dangerous, as there the germs cannot be killed.

"About seventy per cent. of the population of China," said Dr. Huizenga, "is infected with tuberculosis, which means that they carry germs, but does not mean that they suffer from tuberculosis, only various conditions or incidents may develop these germs into tuberculosis. In 1940 there were 3,713 death cases in Shanghai from tuberculosis, the first half of 1941 already shows a figure of 2,591, which would mean over 5,000 for the full year and therefore about fifty per cent. increase in comparison with 1940."

After his lecture Dr. Huizenga was thanked by Mrs. Van Hengel, for his interesting Lecture. Mrs. Van Hengel also thanked the members of the Portuguese Women's Association, for their kind hospitality and wished them good luck in their new and attractive premises.

Suspected Godown Gang Detained by Court

Suspected of having stolen $33,000 worth of woollen piece goods from a Japanese godown at 73 Yulin Road, eight Chinese were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention. The police merely asked for permission to detain them in order to facilitate further investigations and the request was granted by Judge Chiang.

The theft was said to have been committed after the curfew hour had begun on September 20. It was alleged that accused gained entrance into the godown by breaking through its roof. One of the accused was said to be a broker who bought some 100 of the stolen articles and resold them at a profit. Only about $3,000 worth of stolen materials had been recovered, the court was told.

Refugee Funds Urgently Needed, Traders Told

Chinese trade associations in Shanghai have been notified by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai (now maintaining a branch office in Hongkong) that they should continue contributing money to the Shanghai Refugee Relief Society which still has more than 10,000 Chinese war refugees to take care of. Three years ago, when the society was first founded, only $2 were required monthly for feeding a refugee but now $16 are required, it is said. Chinese commercial houses are urged to continue contributing part of their profits. Shop managers and assistants are also urged to contribute the original percentage of their wages for the same purpose. It is explained that the remaining refugees here can hardly be sent away.

AFTER being closed for four years the Kiang Han Middle School in Hankow will be officially reopened tomorrow, it was learned here yesterday.

Mr. Bowden Reaches Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 29.

Mr. V. G. Bowden, former Australian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, arrived in Singapore today to assume his new post of first Australian representative in Malaya.—Reuter.

Titlebaum Case to Open This Week

Mr. Leighton Shields, U.S. District Attorney, yesterday said that he thought the trial of Sam Titlebaum, former U.S. Deputy Marshal, would re-open sometime this week, probably on Thursday. The resumption of the sensational trial in the United States Court for China rests on the arrival of important documents from Washington.

The papers are expected to arrive on board an American President Lines vessel due in port sometime this week, it was declared. A hint that the papers were connected with Titlebaum's past record in the United States, was dropped by a court official.

Captain W. H. Wilterdink, in charge of the Naval Puchasing Office, is ready to defend Titlebaum, it was learned. Captain Wilterdink was appointed to defend the accused former court official by Special Judge Nelson E. Lurton. Titlebaum will be tried on three counts of having concerned his true identity following his appointment as U.S. Deputy Marshal.

Duff-Cooper Reassures Hongkong Husbands

Hongkong, Sept. 29.

Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, British co-ordinator in the Far East, today cabled from Singapore assurances to the Hongkong Husbands Evacuation Committee that he was giving "immediate attention" to the telegram sent him recently urging lifting of evacuation restrictions which are causing "loss of moral due to discrimination."

The Hongkong Committee has been seeking to obtain the return of wives and families evacuated last year from the Crown Colony.—United Press.

U.S.-Japan Talks Blamed by Paper For Changsha's Loss

The United States has been fooled by Japan and her recent negotiations with the latter are a factor which has encouraged or enabled Japan to launch the big offensive against the Chinese in Hunan province, says the "National Herald," a leading Chinese daily in sympathy with Chungking published in Shanghai. After reviewing the situation in both Europe and Asia, the paper concludes that to prevent the Japanese from defeating their enemies separately, Washington should quickly rush aid to China, stop the negotiations, and take the initiative in the Pacific.

After the announcement of the freezing orders, Japan began to fear that she could not possibly defeat the countries forming the ABCD front and so she started seeking conciliation in Washington. Japan's purpose, the paper said, is to avoid a war with the United States as she is bent on concentrating all her forces in liquidating the China affair. Japan's will is expressed by her offensive in Hunan which she wants to use as a starting point for the eventual complete subjugation of China, the journal asserted.

Roosevelt Criticized

Germany's war against Russia should be a great lesson to any Power aiming at appeasing Axis powers and "it is unexpected that our far-sighted President Roosevelt in order to avoid a war in the Pacific should have been fooled by the Japanese whose aim is to destroy her enemies individually."

Strong criticisms against the United States are also editorially made by the "Chinese American Daily News" which asserts that American appeasement has only led to Tokyo's recent reaffirmation of her relations with its Axis partners and the big offensive against Chinese troops in Hunan. The paper demands that Washington immediately announce the suspension of Japanese-American negotiations, tighten its economic cordon around Japan and bring more supplies to China to clear a way the dark clouds in the Pacific.

Loafer Gang Leader Charged After Fracas

Alleged to be the leader of a gang of loafers who staged a free-for-all fight in Boone Road on June 21 of this year during which another loafer, member of a gang opposing a group of shoe makers, was fatally injured, Lu Chuen-ling appeared in the First Special District Court yesterday. He was remanded in custody and hearing was postponed to a latter date when several other persons already convicted of the crime can appear to give evidence.

Although the fight was staged several months ago, Lu was alleged to have successfully evaded the law until Sunday night when he was caught in Elgin Road.

It will be recalled that the fight was staged after some of the shoe makers had teased the common law wife of the leader of a gang of loafers in the Hongkew district.

Officials Call on Makita

Returning courtesy calls made by Rear-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita, newly appointed Commandant of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, various representatives of foreign forces here, yesterday morning visited the Japanese commander, according to the "Tairiku Shimpo" last night.

They included Mr. J. H. Liddell, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Colonel Samuel L. Howard, Commanding Officer of the Fourth United States Marine Corps, Colonel J. L. Beautier, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in China, and Commander J. B. Woolley, Royal Naval Staff Officer.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. Owen Lattimore:

Statement as to His Position

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A friend has sent me a clipping from the "North-China Daily News" of August 24, which carries the headline "Mr. Owen Lattimore and the Chinese Communists," and describes me as President Roosevelt's "personal representative."

Since I came to China a number of malicious and absurd stories about me have been spread around. Many of them can be traced to Domei, the Japanese news agency, but others come from other sources. I should be rather simple-minded if I thought my own person important enough to account for so much ingeniously manufactured "news." It is obvious that a consistent plan is being followed. The intention is to spread distrust between Chinese and Americans, and at the same time to work up differences between American and British opinion. The method is always to suggest that America is working to get control of China, by favouring this or that faction and working for the promotion or displacement of this or that individual. I hope therefore that you will allow me space for a few simple statements.

In the first place, I am not President Roosevelt's personal representative. I am solely in the service of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and entirely under his orders.

In the second place, when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asked President Roosevelt to recommend to him an American to be his personal political adviser, and when the President consented to do so, the whole procedure was very significant for all the democratic, anti-aggression countries. When one democratic country helps another, it helps—it does not intervene, interfere, or attempt to control. That is the whole significance of my coming to China; and in this respect there is no difference between my work and that of other Americans—and Britons—who are serving under the Chinese Government or in co-operation with the Chinese Government.

The difference between democratic collaboration and imperialistic encroachment must be uncomfortably plain to the Japanese invaders of China. In the hope of distracting attention from the plain truth, they resort to the most unscrupulous inventions. The Japanese method in China is to set up puppets and to enforce their own orders both through these puppets and over their nodding heads. The democratic method is to propide, as far as it can possibly be done, that help which China herself asks. Help to China, moreover, is help to ourselves and to all freedom-loving peoples. The major lesson of the past four years is the increasing dependence of America and Britain on China's defence of the cause of justice and freedom. As an American serving under China's great leader I know that I am also serving my own country and a world-wide cause.

OWEN LATTIMORE.

Chungking, Sept. 19.

Radio Programmes:

Lessons Over The "Mike"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was thinking as I was reading RADIO FAN'S note published this morning, I should like to put forward the following suggestion for what it is worth. In recent weeks a few letters have appeared in the correspondence columns of the "North-China Daily News," with regard to the quality of the education current in Shanghai. I am inclined to think that the educational system in Shanghai is as good now, if not better than in past years. The success of a schoolmaster lies not only in his ability to disseminate knowledge but also on the student's ability to assimilate. It would be a good thing if the radio stations could arrange a programme after the idea of what they call in Shanghai a "Bee-Quizz"—why, I don't know. The school master could act as M.C. and he could have a number of Shanghai school boys and girls. He could go over a lesson as he actually does so in class before the "mike." A programme like that would have the following advantage. First, radio technique will develop very rapidly as time goes on, and it would be a good thing if boys and girls became radio-minded now. Secondly, it would be an advantage both to schoolmaster, students and parents. Thirdly it would infuse that element of youthfulness and freshness, which we all like in our programmes. Of course, when I suggest this I don't mean Will Hay's ideas.

SCOTTY.

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

Propaganda:

Are Hearers Deluded?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Judging from his opening words in his broadcast published today, the Rev. John K. Lipman imagined that his listeners were completely confused in their minds by the "terrific barrage of claims and counter-claims, propaganda and counter-propaganda" that assaults their ears and eyes today—I take it he was referring to war propaganda. But why should he think so? Does he live so much out of the world? In this international town the majority of his listeners must have had their minds clearly made up as to what, with regard to war propaganda, they propose to accept as truth and what to brand as lies. The number of people who are bedazed by the "barrage" must be few. Yet to listen to Father Lipman one would think that he was addressing himself to a lot of confused intelligences that were not so much halting between two opinions as despairing of ever holding an opinion at all. It was not a compliment to his audience.

LISTENER.

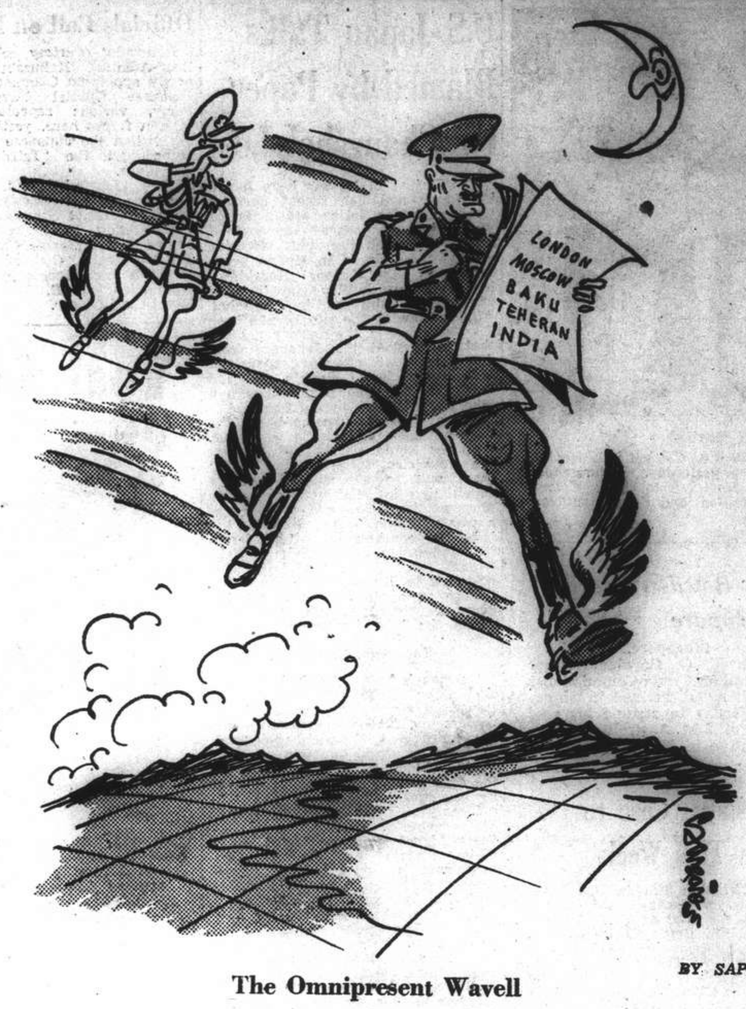
Shanghai, Sept. 29.

Tokyo Limits Hunting Ammunition

Tokyo, Sept. 29.

The Metropolitan Police yesterday announced it would issue permits for the forthcoming hunting season only to those hunters promising to donate all pelts and feathers to the Government.

The police said that allotments of ammunition to individual hunters would depend on the number of pelts and feathers returned, and as a result poor marksmen probably would get but little ammunition.—United Press.



BY SAPAJOU

The Omnipresent Wavell

Hunan Cities Heavily Bombed Since Early August

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Siangtan, Hu. Sept. 1.

HISTORY repeats itself, for three successive years Hunan has had extensive bombings in August, but this August, Siangtan received its worst Beginning on August 3, bombs were dropped on the 12th ward and into the 16th with fires following. It is not known how many casualties resulted but there were many. The wounded were taken care of in the city and the Red Cross Hospitals. The doctors were called from all the hospitals of the city to attend the wounded and operations went on all through the night. The evacuation regulations were still on, but people became callous, for no bombings had occurred for months and the weather was hot, so they closed their doors and stayed at home.

The second raid was on August 6 which was even worse than the one on the 3rd. One would have thought that after one, the evacuation of the people would have been more general, but many of those who left their city homes took refuge in matsheds and straw huts just back of the city and these sheds were bombed and burned with terrific loss of life. Two hundred and forty-seven were received at the Presbyterian hospital that afternoon, many of whom died before aid could be given them.

Residential Areas Hit

The fourth raid was the most widespread in its destruction of the city. It is reported that eighteen planes started at the north end of the city in the old walled section and made a sweep right through the 18th ward, and bombs were dropped for the most part on residential areas. It is the first time that bombs fell in the walled section. Some fell not far from the magistrate's offices but no damage was done to them.

During this month many of Hunan's cities suffered severe bombing. Hengyang has had more than others, but no such wholesale destruction as in August 1940. One residence of the American Presbyterian Mission at the South Gate was partially destroyed and a Chinese physician's residence had a direct hit. Changsha also came in for several bad experiences and a fire on the North Street destroyed many of the makeshift homes and shops that have been rebuilt since the fire of 1938.

Mission Property Damaged

The only direct hit in Siangtan on mission property was in the 12th ward when a small bomb demolished the river street kitchen of the Community Guild School. Two residences of the Evangelical Mission in the 18th ward suffered severe shocks, with many broken window panes, and shattered roofs.

The people now leave their homes at 7 a.m. and do not return till two or three in the afternoon. The markets open at night largely, instead of early morning and rice from the country moves in the late afternoon.

The rice harvest is on and a good crop is reported. Prices, however, have not dropped as it has been honed they would with the coming of new rice.

Again there is a movement to regulate prices, which have had such wide-spread repercussions in recent months. It seems not to regulate prices but to have two prices, one for the military and one for the remainder of the population. Hoarding is prohibited, which often leads to confiscation of those who are not really hoarding but who keep sufficient for the whole year's use and for seed for the next year.

Schools' Opening Delayed

Opening of schools has been delayed, because of the wide-spread evacuation, and some have moved to the country. Teacher's salaries have had to be raised, because of the high cost of living.

Many foreigners have taken vacations on the Nan Yoh mountain this summer and have reported it cool and comfortable. The roads built by Governor Ho Chien years ago have been well kept up and many houses have been built. The Hunan Bible Institute buildings at the foot of the mountain have been rented for school purposes for the coming year.

The new depot and railroad to the Siang river's edge in Siangtan is soon to be opened, which will be a great convenience to the travelling public. The express from Siangtan to Kiukiang is a good train and makes the trip in twelve to fifteen hours daily. The railroad's training school has had a good session and there is a report of another being opened at an early date.

Reports of a new attack from the north are beginning to be rumoured but with all the air attacks of August nothing serious has yet occurred but this also is an annual affair, which may or may not happen again.

Danes living in Britain have given a recreation pavilion costing £3,000 to a hospital where people suffering from facial injuries are treated by plastic surgery under the direction of Sir Harold Gillies.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

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Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests).
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Handel: The Messiah.

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To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 News in Czechoslovak
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home
4.30-7.00 Chinese Programme
7.00 Hits and Encores
7.30 Dinner Time Music
8.00 Relay from the B.B.C.
8.30 This Land of Ours—Wales
9.00 News in English
9.20 Bernard Hale's "Word From England"
9.30 Symphony Concert
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

(Programme details and Short wave Schedules in Radio Flash)

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSF in the 19 and GSD in the 25 metre bands are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS, War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Concert by the London Gypsy Orchestra.
9.15 B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra. Schubert, Symphony No. 6 in C.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Olive Groves and Raymond Peachey with his guitar.
11.15 The girl at Hibiscus.
11.30 Harry Leader and his Orchestra.
Midnight. Empire Exchange, Autralia and the West Indies.
7.30 News letter in Kuo Yu on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French programme.

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MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

S.V.C. Orders

Officers:—The following extracts from the Municipal Gazette dated September 26, 1941, are published for information:—

Promotions:—The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenant to be Lieutenants with effect from dates shown against their names:—American Troop.—2nd Lt. M. E. McIntosh August 29, 1941. "A" Company.—2nd Lt. A. Green September 23, 1941.

Officers' Commssions—Renewals:—The undermentioned Officers' Commissions are renewed under Art XI of Corps Regulations:—Corps Headquarters.—Capt. P. W. Inemer August 19, 1941. Lt. P. G. Calcina August 18, 1941. Reserve of Officers "B".—Lt. R. B. Bitker August 10, 1941. Lt. W. T. Fulstow August 19, 1941.

Resignations:—Corps Cavalry H.Q.—Capt. W. R. McBain, A.F.C., M.C. resigned his commission—September 18, 1941. American M. G. Company.—Capt. L. F. Bright resigned his commission—August 29, 1941. Reserve of Officers "B."—Lt. R. Davie resigned his commission—September 11, 1941.

Retirements:—The undermentioned commission lapsed (M.C.R. 23) with effect from April 30, 1941. American M.G. Company.—Lt. C. Molchers.

Unit Command:—Lieutenant J. Huxley to command Armoured Car Company, vice Captain L. G. Day, M.M. transferred to Reserve of Officers "B" with effect from September 22, 1941. Lieutenant C. J. Langley assumes command of American Company with effect from September 26, 1941, during the absence on leave of Captain W. M. Awad.

Office Hours—Corps Headquarters:—With effect from October 1, 1941 all offices at Corps Headquarters will be open daily (except Sunday and S.M.C. Holidays) from 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Saturday from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. (To be repeated in Unit Orders).

Quartermaster's Stores—Hours of Issue:—Commencing October 1, 1941 the Quartermaster's Stores will be open daily from 9.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m., Saturday from 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. (To be repeated in Unit Orders).

American Government Stores:—The American Stores Room (Room 287) will, during the period October—May, be open from 9.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. from Monday to Friday (except S.M.C. Holidays). (To be repeated in Am. Tp., Am. Coy., Phil. Coy., and Am. M.G. Coy. Orders.)

Mobilisation Scheme 1937—Return of:—Personnel in possession of S.V.C. Mobilisation Scheme (1937), resigning from the Corps, proceeding on leave, etc. are requested to return their copies of the above mobilisation scheme to Corps Headquarters.

Change of Name:—Jewish Company.—Private D. Jacob has changed his name to Private D. E. J. Arzconi with effect from September 9, 1941.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Transport Company.—Dvr. H. Jacobsohn September 25, 1941. Dvr. A. F. Mittler September 26, 1941. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Coy.—Pte. G. H. Santos September 26, 1941. Pte. I. Silab September 26, 1941. Pte. M. Velosb September 26, 1941. Pte. J. C. Samson September 26, 1941. Pte. R. De Leon. September 26, 1941. "C" Battalion:—Portuguese Coy.—Pte. Cesar A. Barradas September 26, 1941. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—American Troop.—L/Cpl. H. M. Wilbur Q. M. Receipt No. 14416 September 24, 1941 Left Shanghai. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company.—Pte. A. Smith Q. M. Receipt No. 14639 September 22, 1941 Business Reasons. Jewish Company.—Cpl. R. A. Sloosman Q. M. Receipt No. 1471 September 25, 1941 Left Shanghai. "C" Battalion:—Armoured Car Coy.—Pte. R. G. Willis Q. M. Receipt No. 14712 September 24, 1941 Leaving Shanghai.

Leave:—American Company.—Captain W. M. Awad from 26-9-41 to 17-10-41.

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Banks Encourage Movement of Idle Funds to Interior

Thirty-one foreign-style Chinese banks in Shanghai which are registered with Chungking are doing their best to help their government in trying to encourage people to send their idle money from Shanghai to free China by giving the latter all conveniences, including exemption from any remittance charges and drastic reduction of interest for money deposited in this city, which reached the fabulous sum of $1,024,958,112 at the end of last year, it is reliably learned. Of this sum more than $640,000,000 was left with these commercial institutions as current deposits.

Previous Chinese reports said that the fact that more current deposits were entrusted to the banks revealed that many persons would like to use their money for speculative purposes, having no fixed idea of doing business, and this fact was said to have contributed to a large degree to the financial crisis faced by the city, plus its resultant increase of prices. While so much cash is lying idle in the vaults of Chinese banks here, great care has been used by the banks in giving credit. They have lent only $501,219,641 to merchants. In other words, the banks have been holding twice as much cash as they have been able use in a profitable way.

Interior Reconstruction

The limited field of investment in Shanghai, says the Shing Sheng News Agency, has led the banks to try their best to encourage people to send their cash to the interior of free China, where reconstruction programmes are being carried out. As soon as the four government banks received orders recently to the above effect, they at once increased the interest of their fixed-term or long-term deposits to 10 or sometimes even 20 per cent. In addition to reducing interest, it is said, commercial banks even have decided not to give any interest when the sum of money deposited by a customer reaches a certain mark. Wei Wah cheques which are circulated in Shanghai as cash but which are discounted can be remitted to the interior to be used at their full value.

Nazi Diplomats Praise British Treatment

Berlin, Sept. 29.

A party of Axis diplomats, returning from Iran with their wives and children, arrived at Istanbul yesterday, according to an Istanbul despatch to the official German news agency.

The Germans in the party are being accommodated in two large Rumanian steamers, the Transylvania and Bessarabia. The Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires in Teheran, M. Dafinov, is among the travellers.

Many of the 450 Axis women and children expressed gratitude to members of the British Legation in Teheran. They said British officials always gave them a sympathetic hearing and were most helpful.—Reuter.

Japanese Ask All Nations to Fight Communism

Tokyo, Sept. 29.

Urging all nations to unite in the fight against Communism, Mr. Senichi Ito, Director of the Greater East-Asia Association, declared, "It cannot be considered that Britain and the United States seriously are considering aid to the Soviet Union."

Mr. Ito said, "The invisible power of the diffusion and penetration of Communism is incomparably more insidious than cholera and leprosy." Britain and America are thoroughly aware that Communism is the real foe to world peace.

"If Britain and the United States have any conscience, they should abandon their lukewarm tactics of waiting for the exhaustion of the Soviet-German strength, and stand up against Communism."

A common war against Communism by world Powers, great and small, at this moment, will successfully drive out Communism from the world. "Real peace for the world cannot be expected without a complete extermination of Communism, Mr. Ito concluded.—Domei.

Alabama Miners Plan To Go on Strike

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 28.

The workers of the local Coal and Railway Co. affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations voted a strike effective from midnight today.

The Coal and Railway Co. of Birmingham is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The Birmingham workers decided to strike in support of the workers of Ensley plants who are on strike as a result of the refusal of the Governor of Alabama to withdraw the National Guardsmen posted at the gate of the works. The Ensley works were closed by the management following the disturbances.

The Coal and Railway Co. of Birmingham employs 30,000 workers and produces about 80 per cent. of the steel output of the southern states.

Hopes that the situation will be settled by 11 p.m. tonight were expressed in authorized circles. The authorities consented to withdraw the National Guardsmen who have entered the plant.—Havas Telemondial.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1871

A Ningpo correspondent writes that there has been much uneasiness in Shaohing, in consequence of the depredations of a large band of burglars. They made a coup in the city a few weeks ago, carrying off a large quantity of plunder; and made their escape over the walls, unmolested. A short while before, these, or an affiliated band, had made a raid in Yenchow—a city some distance up the Tsientang. The weather has been rainy and windy, and shows no sign of clearing up.

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In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, October 1, 1941, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Tientsin and Axminster carpets, rugs, stair runners, curtains, day beds, eider down quilts, ceiling fans, deck tennis set, child's prams, tricycles, microscopes, clocks, mah-jongg sets, glass and porcelain ware, vases, ornaments, gold finger rings, dinner and tea crockery, books, music books, bookcases, desks, desk chairs, filing cabinets, iron copying press, sideboards, cellarettes, dining tables, dining chairs, silver ware cabinets, carved cherrywood curio cabinet and tea table, blackwood low table and curio stands, teapoys, smoking stands, walking stick, brass rods, lacquer teapoys, flower stands, large oil paintings, pictures, large counter, shelves, ice chests, wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, night tables, centre tables, chairs, stools, bedsteads, cupboards, etc., also

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

CHANGE OF OUTLOOK

There will be no quarrel with the statement by the Chinese representative at the British Association that there must be a change of mental outlook towards China and the Far East when the war is won. If anything, it was banal; an extensive change of outlook will be necessary if what we understand by civilization is to survive. That is one of the subjects the world's foremost scientists are now meeting in London to discuss. They realize that there can be no reversion to the *status quo ante*. What was once good enough, is so no longer. The cumulative catastrophe which burst upon mankind in September 1939 has swept away the very foundations upon which human relationships were based; the havoc has been so great that it is only now, after more than two years of war, that the world is beginning to understand what has happened to it. Peace must be rebuilt, not buttressed by shores as at Versailles; and it must be peace which will be acceptable to the majority of the human race, not the peace of the ruthless minority.

A fundamental change of mental outlook is essential. The most thorough-going revision of psychological, economic, moral and social concepts is called for. This is a Democratic axiom so far as the aggressors are concerned. There is not a man outside the bonds they have rivetted upon their peoples who does not agree to that. But there still remains some difference of opinion what changes are necessary among those who are fighting the battle of freedom. Hitherto the tendency has been to take refuge in generalization, and the criticism that the war aims of the Allies are negative has not altogether been unjustified. The Allies must have something to offer, something greater than abstractions, which are easy.

The aggressors have nothing to offer. Their "new orders" are meaningless. The Nazis prate of "race, blood and soil." What do they mean? The Fascists lose themselves in words. For example: "The world seen through Fascism," states Mussolini, "is not the material world, which appears on the surface, in which man is an individual separated from all others and standing by himself, and in which he is governed by a natural law which makes him instinctively live a life of selfish and momentary pleasure. The man of Fascism is an individual who is nation and fatherland, which is a moral law, binding together individuals and generations into a tradition and a mission, suppressing the instinct for a life enclosed in a brief round of pleasure in order to restore within duty a higher life free from the limits of time and space; a life in which the individual, through the denial of himself, through the sacrifice of his own private interests, through death itself, realises that complete spiritual existence in which his value as a man lies." The man who wrote these words has publicly denied the possibility and even the utility of permanent peace. Do his words mean anything at all? If they do, it can only be that the Fascist is immortal—"free from the limits of time and space"—which is such nonsense that a reasonable being need not even consider it.

In the Far East there has been a similar lack of meaning in many Axis political pronouncements. During the last few years we seem to have been overtaken by a press barrage of semi-annual "immutable policies" which work with the potency of runes and spells and are almost as incomprehensible. The time for a change of mental outlook is long overdue. But it must be an all-round change, as has already been emphasized. In China the leaders of the fight for freedom should examine their own position just as the Allies are doing in Europe. Do the old complaints of "inequalities" still hold good? Are the Communists of the north-west the same conspirators against law and order who sowed disunion a few years ago, or are they now simply an Agrarian Peasants' Party, the victims of deep-rooted conservative hostility? Are foreigners from the West necessarily exploiters of the Chinese people? Are they still—if they ever were—aiming at keeping this country in a semi-colonial status? The countries of the West have proved by their actions during the last four years, and to a somewhat less extent from 1931, that they have begun to change their mental outlook towards China and the Far East. As has already been indicated, they are changing their mental outlook towards the whole world. They have seen the necessity. It may have taken the barbarities of Hitlerism, the emptiness of the doctrines of the latter-day tyrants, to make them do it. But they are doing it.

There must be a general reassessment of values, which will be difficult and painful. But it will be a reassessment upwards, from which every nation will benefit. The Chinese representative at the British Association declared: "China may become a major stabilizing factor or a great menace to world peace—this will depend upon how she is reconstructed after the war." That is so, But there would have been more sympathy with this pronouncement had the speaker phrased it slightly differently to read: "This will depend upon how she reconstructs *herself* after the war." The need for a change of mental outlook towards China and the Far East has been admitted and acted upon in the West. Let it be admitted in the Far East that there is equally a need for change in mental outlook towards the West, and all will go well.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The resignation of von Neurath, and the appointment of Heydrich as the Nazi "protector" of Czechoslovakia indicate the failure of the former to maintain peace and order in his protectorate and the rise in the tide of Czechoslovak opposition to German control. As in other occupied countries the Czechs have been doing everything in their power to frustrate their oppressors, going slow in the factories where war material is made, striking where possible, and generally proving obstructive. What has been happening in France and all the other occupied countries has been taking place in Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, and the Nazis are finding it difficult to maintain order, and get adequate work out of the peoples whose loathing for them is increasingly being transformed into overt acts of sabotage. It is obvious that the Germans are depending greatly upon the output of the munition works there which are at present relatively free from the danger of bombing, and the refusal of the workers to cooperate with them is indeed a serious matter for them.

Heydrich's first official act was to proclaim the districts of Prague, Brunn, Mahrish-Ostrau, Kladno, Koniggratz and Ulmutz to be "in a state of severe exception," which apparently paves the way for swift drastic action against persons suspected of sabotage in one form or another. The man himself is described as a typically brutal creature with a long list of murders already to his credit, dating all the way back to 1934. The arrest of M. Elias, Premier of the "Protectorate" Government on a charge of high treason is undoubtedly the preliminary to his murder, for while it is announced that he will be tried by a people's tribunal, whatever that might mean in a Nazi-oppressed territory, there need be no misgivings as to what the verdict will be. His fate was sealed immediately he was arrested. Heydrich's technique is already well known and it is to be expected that a reign of blood and terror will be instituted in Czechoslovakia in an endeavour to do what von Neurath could not do namely, break the spirit of the Czechs.

In that he will not succeed. Probably in no people is the sense of nationality and sturdy independence so highly developed as amongst the Czechs. In their breasts burns the flame of a fierce patriotism, and it may be expected that they will do as little as possible to assist those who desire their permanent suppression. Rather will they continue their work of obstruction which since the institution of the "V" campaign has been intensified throughout the whole of occupied Europe. While Germans pride themselves upon their knowledge of psychology the fact is that in that science they are deplorably ignorant. That to a large extent may be due the sadistic strain, which the Nazis have carefully cultivated, and which knows only government of the oppressed by the constant threat of death. That they delight in inflicting it has been evidenced by their treatment of civilian populations from the very commencement of the war, when after the capture of Poland they indulged in an orgy of bloodshed which should be foreign to any race seeking to have the world consider it civilized.

Hence the shooting of hostages in occupied France where they have already accounted for fifty-eight. The scheme appears to be that in retaliation for attacks on their soldiers an ever-increasing number of hostages will be shot. It does not appear up to the present that these useless slayings have had the effect which the Germans desire. They probably never will have, for the ferment of discontent is working continually. The people of the occupied countries are awaiting that day when it will be possible to turn and rend their oppressors, and, when it comes, the reckoning will be terrible. The beastliness of the German proceedings, instead of instilling fear into the hearts of the people unfortunate enough to lie prostrate under their jack-boot, inspires a hatred such as has rarely been felt in the world before. The Germans will require centuries in which to live it down, if ever they can, for their behaviour towards those they have temporarily conquered will make their name a hissing and a by-word as long as history remains to be recorded.

Unhappy Italy

"Oh! Oh! It's a lovely war. What do you want with eggs and ham when you can get...." But in Italy these days they can't even get plum and apple jam, or the Italian equivalent of that syrupy substance on which, so the song writers have it, the British Army won its laurels in the Great War. According to cables out of Rome yesterday (passed by the Nazi censor), further rationing of food is to take place in Italy where, as the previously mentioned song writers have it, the skies are sunny but, as everyone else knows today, countenances are becoming cloudier and cloudier. Morning newspapers in Rome yesterday generally praised the new rationing measures (they couldn't do anything else with the Gestapo just around the corner) and said that they were intended to strengthen the internal front, meaning, of course, the country's position not the fronts of individual Italians, practically all of whom now (Mussolini excluded) can see their boots when standing upright. Even the press had to admit, however, that the new measures would not be popular. They were only half right, but what can the Italian people do these days with Hitler's minions here, there and everywhere? Said "Il Messagero": "Yesterday's Council of Ministers was particularly important in view of the war and the necessity of discipline on the home front. The statistics Premier Benito Mussolini announced for the grain harvest speak for themselves. The shortage in relation to increased needs makes limitation of consumption a necessity." That statement prepared the population for bread rationing this winter. The paper concluded: "Henceforth we must consume sparingly and with foresight what we have, for it would be madness to do otherwise." As the world, or the sane part of the world, sees it, it's madness anyway. Today the only reason that Italy is in the war is because the "bloated bull-frog of the Pontine marshes" has been deflated by that arch-deflator, Hitler, who now rules the country with Mussolini as a sort of Charlie McCarthy—His Master's Voice so to speak. The world knows that the Italian people do not want to continue the war, nor do they expect victory but, again, what can they do as a puppet people? Even the dogs in Italy have been told to be patriotic and to pull in their belts by their Nazi masters, through their Italian owners, which just goes to show how far in the "doghouse" Italians have gone since Mussolini gaily scampered into war when victory seemed just around the corner. To crown everything coal rationing will be intensified during the coming winter and householders will be permitted only to make purchases amounting to 30 per cent. of the coal they consumed last year. In houses where the heating of water depends on the burning of coal, hot water will only be allowed three times a week. One is tempted to ask how long can this state of affairs last? Even if the Italians can't boil water, tempers can become heated without the aid of coal. It is time Mussolini realized that his people are fed up of a war which they didn't want in the first place. Sooner or later he has got to face facts. His empire has gone. His country is going. And, before long, he'll be going unless reason prevails over madness.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Sept. 25.—We were cutting pampas grass the other day and after we had got rather badly scratched we began to think of plants that are protected by nature against the actions of man and beast. We all know that many animals are vegetarians and that there is a continual war raging between the animal and vegetable kingdoms and that, like a lot of people hereabouts, animals do not realize that if they attack plants and trees indiscriminately and remove all leaves and bark, they will eventually kill them and in due course their own existence would be imperilled. Most of us know just how far we can safely go in removing parts of a plant and we often go to great pains to cultivate species that are useful to us for food and clothing. However, many of us do not worry ourselves about those plants that are not essential for our existence unless they happen to be useful to us in an ornamental way. Generally speaking, plants have at their disposal means of defence only: there are some that capture insects and live on their juices, but we can leave these for the time being. First of all, there are the plants that are protected by poison, these develop poison in order to protect foliage, stems, fruit and flowers and while some develop chemical compounds that are fatal to animals, they are, at the same time, harmless to many insects or, at any rate, they do not act in quite the same way in all cases. The leaves of the Deadly Nightshade are poisonous to many animals, but certain beetles feed upon them. Some plants bear leaves that have a strong odour and are easily recognized as dangerous, but others have foliage that is quite odourless unless crushed and it is surprising how animals can distinguish these from those that are safe to eat. The Meadow Saffron, Euphorbias, Gentians and Daphnies may be included amongst the odourless-leaved plants and these are never eaten by the smaller animals and seldom by the larger ones. We have been carefully watching a bed of Daphnies all the Summer (unknown to the family, of course) Many euonymus plants are growing in close proximity to the Daphnies and three goats have been permitted to roam at will amongst the plants for a long while. The euonymus has been defoliated for ages and as soon as young leaves have appeared, they have been eaten; but the Daphnies have been left alone and they are still covered with foliage. In this case, the goat refused to be a "goat."—W.J.K.

NEED OF UNDERSTANDING

The gentleman in Vermont came to shake hands with me because I had come from England and he was full of admiration for the British. His attitude is rather general up and down America, and England is in desperate need of it. America, too, is in desperate need of it. It is time to subdue all petty prejudices and criticisms, writes Pearl Strachan in the "Christian Science Monitor." Some time ago Helen Bryant, an English woman ten years resident in the United States, said in an article published by the "New York Times," "The English are a strange race that Americans try to understand," while "Americans are a strange race that the English don't try to understand."

One's preconceived ideas and prejudices are often based on nothing more solid than a stage joke, an insinuating reference in a cartoon, an air of condemnation or superiority. The ignorant human mind has no energy to investigate and is prone to accept popular bias. The American isolationist who dislikes "furriners" and sees in every Englishman the image of George III is just as misguided and injurious as was "Chawles."

We met "Chawles" in the train going from Paris to Dieppe. I had with me an American friend whom I particularly desired to like everything British. Anyone who has tried to show off children and then suffered the humiliation of hearing them suddenly experiment with some newly-acquired street expression will understand what "Chawles" did to me. He was so obviously and intentionally English, as his glance swept over us and our luggage, that it was no use my pretending he was anything else.

His little ways of filling up the entire carriage with golf clubs and tennis rackets, regardless of our feet or heads, of throwing open all the windows without so much as "Do you mind?" then frowning disdainfully at our upturned collars, were trying enough. His efforts to communicate with a French porter, in a "Don't you know I'm English?" kind of manner, got him absolutely nowhere, and he was far from gracious when a passenger interpreted his instructions.

Probably fifty persons in England received my American friend with sincere kindliness and charm. I think she quickly forgot about "Chawles," being in the first place biased in behalf of the British, and having herself descended from British stock. Yet there are the "Chawles" types of traveller at large just as there have been bumptious American tourists in Europe, and others with a minimum of tact and imagination.

If every traveller, whatever his nationality, would realize that in a foreign country he is looked upon as a typical representative of his native land, he would no doubt watch his behaviour carefully. The more cultivated a person is, the more effort he exerts to understand the viewpoint of his host.

King and Queen's Visit to U.S.

While King George and Queen Elizabeth were visiting the American continent in 1939 I was dispatching an article from Quebec one night, when an American telegraph operator, who had had no chance to sleep in three days and nights, said warmly, "I envy you your King and Queen." The charm and appreciation expressed by Their Majesties had won all hearts. And their manner left no doubt of their sincerity. Whatever they found different across the sea was a source of interest. They appeared to enjoy the differences. And why travel anywhere if one is to find things the same as at home?

When little stories of Anglo-American irritation come to my ears, as they have done during the past week, I think of a young friend, a schoolgirl evacuee from London, temporarily adopted into a Massachusetts home. Surveying the cozy living room with its wide fireplace, and a view of woods beyond the lawn, she said to her foster-mother, "You know, you love the same things we love. I didn't know what to expect. I only knew Americans through the movies."

By the same strange quirk in human nature which makes members of the same family less patient with one another than they are with outsiders, the Englishman and the American are often less tolerant with each other than with persons of an entirely different race. A difference between an Oxford and a Webster pronunciation will cause annoyance, while complete mispronunciation on the part of a non-English-speaking person will simply be thought rather quaint.

England and America need each other now as never before. By something much deeper than a common blood or inherited surnames the English and American people are automatically united. By all that they consider necessary to their spiritual existence they are one. Shallow criticism and superficial judgment have no place in their thinking.

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open for 451 days and there have been 9,275 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 457 days and there have been 1,642 contributors. The latest totals follow:—

Fund	*Amount Ch. $*	*Contributed £ Sterling*
Central British War Fund	231,668.99	70,005.17. 1*
Vol. War Contribution Fund	176,391.22	210,986.15. 8§
War Savings Association	193 055.22	165,532.18. 2‡

*—Including weekly transfers from CN$ into £.
§—Including daily transfers from CN$ into £.
‡—Including monthly transfers from CN$ into £

IN PARENTHESIS

Message

A Miss Miles, who failed to keep an appointment recently with her furnace man, found a note from him later, distinguished in our mind as well as hers by both brevity and clarity. It said, simply, "James has been here. James."

* * *

Definition of a Friend

When you're at the end of your rope, he'll be at the other end pulling you up.... He'll give you a job when others give you a jibe.... He'll look out for your welfare when others give you the farewell.—Louis Sobol.

* * *

First Night

Oscar Wilde arrived at his club one evening, after witnessing a first production of a play that was a complete failure.

Oscar, how did your play go tonight? said a friend.

Oh, was the lofty response, the play was a great success, but the audience was a failure.

* * *

Critique

We have the greatest respect for the memory of Mark Twain and a sort of rueful regard for Mickey Rooney, but that doesn't detract from the pleasure we got out of hearing a couple of ladies who lunched near us trying to decide what movie they'd see that afternoon. One of them held out for "Stagecoach," at the Music Hall, but the other disagreed. "Let's go over to the Capitol and see Mickey Finn," she said.

* * *

The Perfect Husband

After taking a census of opinion from views of my feminine friends (married and spinster) I set out some of the traits which—women declare—go to make the perfect husband.

He should be only moderately good-looking; certainly not handsome.

(Perhaps women are a little afraid of the difficulty of retaining the handsome husband.)

He must take an interest in his wife's clothes and condone the use of make-up.

(The all-British husband appears to resent the idea of make-up and beauty treatment if applied to his own wife. He is apt to demand why should a woman who is married and "settled" for life want to make herself "dashing" and "noticeable.")

He should pay attention to his wife's conversation.

(All over the country, it appears, there are husbands nightly murmuring absently, "m'..." and "Yes, dear" from behind newspapers, while their wives talk.)

He must be generous, but not a spendthrift.

(His generosity must be displayed most particularly in his domestic life. Of all the unfavourable traits in a man's character—from a woman's standpoint—meanness is the most abhorrent.)

I did not find one demand for the "caveman" type.

The perfect husband is of no particular age, it would appear, beyond a stipulation made by younger women that "He must be much older than myself."

It is assumed that the older, matured—and therefore understanding—male is more likely to qualify for the title of model husband.—Florence Kilpatrick, Evening News.

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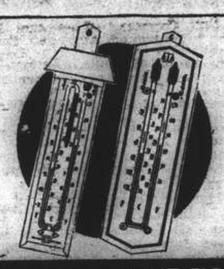
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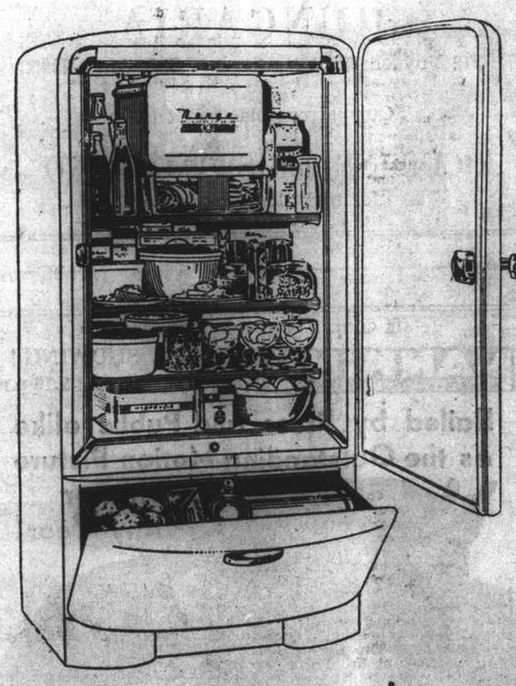
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Major League Baseball Comes To End With Senators in 8-0 Triumph Over N.Y. Yanks

THE major league baseball season came to a close today with the feature play being supplied by the Washington Senators who blanked the Yankees, 5 to 0 as they made it two straight over the World Series betting favourites.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	101	53	.656
Boston	84	70	.545
Chicago	77	77	.500
Detroit	75	79	.487
Cleveland	75	79	.487
St. Louis	70	84	.455
Washington	70	84	.455
Philadelphia	64	90	.416

National League

Brooklyn	100	54	.649
St. Louis	97	56	.634
Cincinnati	88	66	.571
Pittsburgh	81	73	.526
New York	74	79	.484
Chicago	70	84	.455
Boston	62	92	.403
Philadelphia	43	111	.279

—United Press.

After a two-day rest, the all-New York World Series will be started by the Yanks and Brooklyn Dodgers at the Yankee Stadium Wednesday.

The Dodgers, playing before a capacity crowd at their own park today, beat out the Philadelphia Phillies, 5 to 1.

Yanks Are Blanked

The Yanks were blanked and set down with four hits by Sid Hudson, leading Washington hurler, who recorded 13 victories this reason. The Senators picked three Yankee hurlers for nine safeties and scored all of their runs in the fifth and sixth innings.

New York tied Cincinnati's major league record for double plays by making 194 for the season.

Boston's Red Sox divided a double-header with the Philadelphia Athletics, taking the free-hitting opener, 12 to 11 but dropping the night-cap, 7 to 1.

In the first game, Ted Williams recorded four hits out of five trips to the plate, three singles and his 37th homer of the year. In the second, he connected with a double and single out of three times at bat.

Williams ended the season with an average of .4057 per cent. to become the first American League batter to hit over .400 per cent. throughout the season since Harry Heilman had an average of .403 per cent. in 1923.

For the season, Williams batted in 120 runs, scored 135, drew 151 walks and fanned only 26 times.

Williams is the fifth American League player to bat over .400 per cent. The others were Ty Cobb, George Sisler, Heilman and Larry Lajoie.

Thornton Lee recorded his 22nd mound victory as the Chicago White Sox blanked the Detroit Tigers, 3 to 0. Taft Wright supplied two of the runs with his homer in the eighth with one mate aboard.

Chisox Are Third

The Chisox finished the season in third place, higher than most baseball experts had predicted.

Cleveland's Indians, the early season League leaders, finished the year in a tie for fourth place with Detroit when they dropped a 5 to 4 decision to the St. Louis Browns.

St. Louis won the game with a four-run rally in the sixth frame. One of the Indian runs was from a circuit drive off the bat off Geoffrey Heath.

Dodgers End Season With Win

The combined pitching efforts of an aging veteran and a young rookie made it possible for the Brooklyn Dodgers to end their season today with a 5 to 1 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

The Dodgers, after a two-day rest, will take on the New York Yankees Wednesday at the Yankee Stadium in the first game of the World Series.

The mound assignment for Brooklyn was handled by Larry French, former Cub, and Bob Chipman, a recent graduate from the minors. Chipman received credit for the victory. The two hurlers held the Phillies to a half dozen hits.

Brooklyn's batting attack was led by Joe Medwick and Jimmy Wasdell who both connected with two hits.

Cards Triumph

The second-place St. Louis Cardinal though outhit, came through with a 3 to 1 win over the Chicago Cubs. It was the 12th victory for the Cards out of their 22 games this season with the Cubs.

Two Chicago hurlers held the Cards to a half dozen hits but they received erratic support from their mates. The Cubs finished the season in sixth place.

The Cincinnati Reds wound up the year in third place but they dropped their final game today with the Pittsburgh Pirates, 3 to 2.

Singles by Maurice van Robay and Frank Gustine brought in the tying and winning runs for the Pirates in the sixth inning.

Giants Beat Braves

Bill Clemensen handled the hurling assignment for Pittsburgh and held the Reds to five hits. He bested Bucky Walters who ended the season with 19 wins and 15 losses.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	12	16	3
Philadelphia	11	15	3

(first game)
Batteries: Newsome, Wagner and Pytlak; Fowler, Vaughn, Shirley and Haves.

Boston	1	6	1
Philadelphia	7	11	0

(second game)
Batteries: Grove, Johnson and Peacock; Galiguiri and Wagner.

Chicago	3	9	0
Detroit	0	6	2

Batteries: Lee and Tresh; Bridges, Newsom and Tebbetts.

Washington	5	9	0
New York	0	4	0

Batteries: Hudson and Evans; Breuer, Stanceau, Branch and Dickey.

Cleveland	4	6	1
St. Louis	5	9	2

Batteries: Dean, Bagby and Desautels; Muncrief and Ferrell.

National League

Philadelphia	1	6	0
Brooklyn	5	7	3

Batteries: Hughes, Melton and Livingston; French, Chapman, and Owen.

Cincinnati	2	5	1
Pittsburgh	3	7	2

Batteries: Walters and West; Clemenson and Smith.

St. Louis	3	6	0
Chicago	1	10	3

Batteries: Beazley and Cooper; Meeres, Rickson and Scheffing.

New York	2	10	1
Boston	1	6	1

Batteries: Kosio and Danning; Johnson and Masi.

Starting Dates For Duck Pin Play Arranged

The dates for the start of the various duck pin leagues were decided at the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Bowling Congress. The Ladies League to commence on Monday, October 20 and the Men's League to commence on Tuesday, October 21. The closing dates for entries is Saturday, October 11. Messrs. Huggett, Mortimer and Gonsalves will compose the schedule Sub-Committee.

The time for ladies' league games is set for 6 p.m. and men's league games for 9 p.m. The ladies' teams will comprise of three bowlers only, but the men's teams will be composed of five as usual.

New Championship Events

The Championship events will commence on completion of league fixtures. In these events, reservations for alleys between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m. will be reserved for the highest ranking competitors after the first two rounds so that the finalists will all be competing at the same time, making it more interesting for spectators on the third and final round.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Bowling Congress was held yesterday evening at the American Club. Representatives of the various local clubs included Mr. J. E Brown —Columbia Country; Mr. G Swan—Foreign Y.M.C.A.; Mr. A. R. Eisenhut —Swiss Cub; Lt. L. H. Pickup—Fourth U. S. Marines; Mr. W. H. C. Huggett—Shanghai Race Club; Mr. W. H. Mortimer—American Club; and Mr. F. M. Gonsalves—the Honorary Secretary-treasurer.

Officers elected for the season 1941-1942 are: President—Mr. N. E. Lurton; Vice-president—Mr. A. R. Eisenhut and Mr. F. M. Gonsalves—Honorary Secretary Treasurer.

The President, in his report to the Executive Committee, said that he was glad to be able to say that their men's leagues and championship events were on the whole better supported last season than in any previous period, this mainly being due to the splendid support given by the Fourth U.S. Marines, through the special efforts of their Bowling Officer.

Setback for Ladies

"Owing to the evacuation from Shanghai, said Mr. Lurton, of the American Ladies, who constitute the majority of our feminine supporters, commencing at the end of the Duck Pin League, the ladies events naturally suffered for lack of competitors, but it is gratifying that those who remained ably carried on and we were able to complete the schedules as planned."

Mr. Lurton thanked all those who had so kindly served on the Executive Committee and the various Sub-committees for the season 1940-1941 and for their support and co-operation in making the past season such a successful one. He also thanked Messrs. Squires, Bingham and Company, for caring for the reservations for the championship events, and the local press for their reporting and the generous space given to all publicity submitted by the honorary secretary. In conclusion, the President said that their affiliation with the American Bowling Congress had continued to create added interest to warrant its continuance and that last season's record of 279 in the ten pin league merited an honourable mention from the Congress.

Miss Miley Killed By Armed Robbers In Golf Club Crime

Lexington, Kentucky, Sept. 29.

Miss Marian Miley, 27, top-flight amateur golfer, was shot and killed in the exclusive Lexington Country Club by two masked burglars yesterday when she attempted to assist her mother, who had been beaten and then shot three times by the bandits. Mrs. Miley was critically wounded.

The burglars ransacked the clubhouse and escaped with US$145.

Mrs. Miley is caretaker of the club while her husband, Fred Miley, is a golf professional in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Miley was awakened by burglars beating down the door and went into the hall where she was knocked unconscious and shot. Marian heard the commotion and went into the hall. She was shot in the head and back and was killed instantly.

Marian's golf titles included the Western Open, the Western Women's Amateur, the Southern and the Trans-Mississippi tournaments. —United Press.

Giants Defeat Redskins

New York, Sept. 28.

The New York Giants took the first step toward the National Professional Football Championships today by trouncing the Washington Redskins, 17 to 10.

In the western loop, the Chicago Bears took a 25 to 17 decision from the Green Bay Packers.—United Press.

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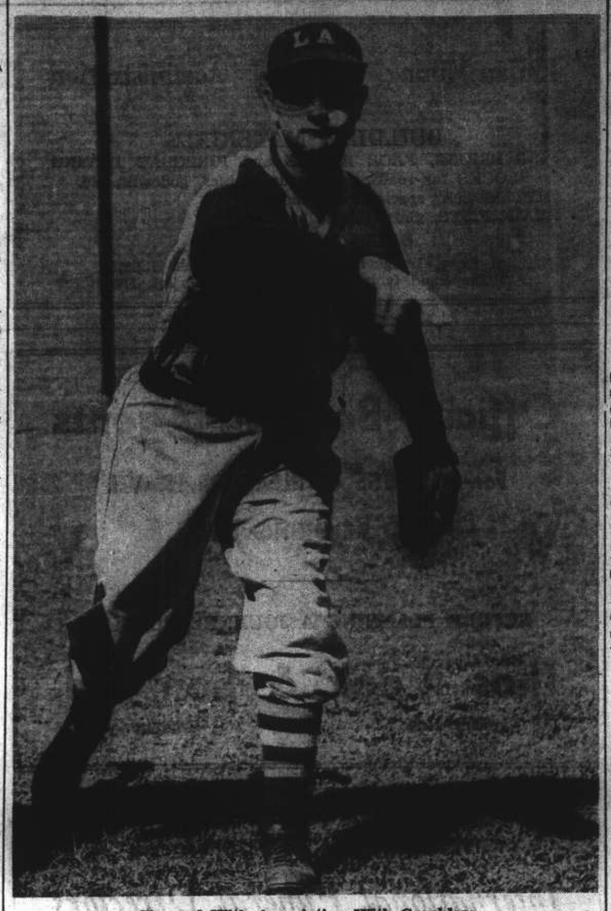

Charged With Associating With Gamblers

William G. Bramham, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, Los Angeles, California, announced that Pitcher Julio Bonetti (pictured above) of the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League has been placed on the ineligible list as a result of a two-month investigation of the player's reported association with alleged gambling figures.

Lou Nova Attempting Record Come-Back Against Louis

New York, Sept. 29.

LOU Nova, husky young slugger, tonight will attempt to complete a record come-back in pugilistic history when he clambers into the ring at the Polo Grounds to face Joe Louis for the world's heavyweight championship.

His comeback—described as a deathbed to diadem come-back —will be the most remarkable in ringdom if he succeeds in beating invincible Joe.

Doctors gave up all hope for Nova 18 months ago when he was seriously ill. But the young Californian not only recovered from his illness but soon was bowling over all opposition in such impressive style that he forced Mike Jacobs to give him a clash with Louis.

Nova is regarded by sports scribes as the most formidable opponent Louis has faced in recent years.

Louis 3-1 Favourite

The 27-year-old monach, who is believed to be slipping, reigned as 3-to-1 favourite, although the 15-round title clash may prove a throwback to the historic Jack Dempsey-Luis Firpo battle on the same ground in 1923.

Both Louis and Nova are good punchers but are careless on the defence. Both can rise from the canvas and continue slugging.

Sixty thousand will pay US$700,000 even if the threatened rain forces a postponement; Mike Jacobs said.

Louis will be risking his title for the 19th time. Nova is half-an-inch taller and outweighs Louis 204 to 202 ½.

Sports Scribes Pick Louis

Joe Louis was favoured by sports experts to beat Lou Nova when the two heavyweight fighters clash tomorrow night in the Polo Grounds for the world's heavyweight crown.

A United Press poll of 60 sports editors, writers, managers, promoters, trainers and two ex-champions found that the experts favour Louis to win by a ratio of seven to five.

This was unexpectedly close in view of the fact betting odds were 14 to 5 in favour of Louis, although there was some Nova money available.

Knock-out Predicted

Virtually all of the experts predicted a knock-out, no matter who wins. Ex-champions Jim Braddock and Tony Canzoneri both favoured Nova.

Nova held a secret workout Saturday with Light-Heavyweight Champion Gus Lesnevich to wind up his training for the bout. The workout was the first for Nova since Thursday when he went four rounds each with Jim Neville and Johnny Aichers.

Joe Louis ended his training Friday with a workout with his two sparring partners, George Fitch and George Nicholson. His other two "Georges," George Raggs and George Rythe were still recovering from the beatings they suffered earlier in the week.

Louis weighed 205 pounds Sunday, about three more than he intends to register at the weighing-in tomorrow.—United Press.

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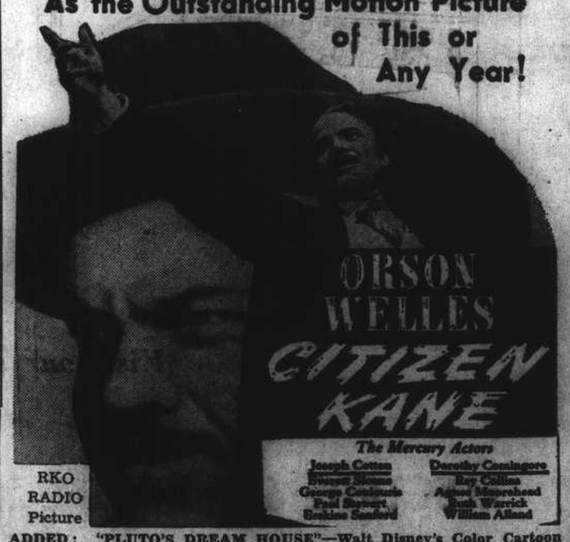

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ADDED: "PLUTO'S DREAM HOUSE"—Walt Disney's Color Cartoon

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Dragonfly Wins Commodore's Cup After Gruelling Race

THOROUGHLY bad weather over the week-end threatened to cause cancellation of the Shanghai Yacht Club's "C" Class Commodore's Cup. Fortunately the race was scheduled for 2 p.m. Sunday and this gave time for heavy rain clouds to break to overcast with stormy patches. In consequence the race, which should have been sailed from "Jellicoe" round quarantine Buoy and back, was shortened to Lismore and postponed 15 minutes, the homeward leg being extended past "Jellicoe" to round No. 5 Buoy Astrea Channel to port and back to the line.

It is axiomatic that the Flag Officers' cups are intended to provide hard racing, endurance, seamanship and skilled management of tides and wind. Sunday was no exception, and squally weather provided a good deal of grief and in some instances too much of a test.

It was a broad reach at the start, Karin (sailed by E. Edwards) making an excellent windward start with Eileen and Daphne to leeward and the remaining four yachts just behind. Loose sheeted and with reefs down, yachts made fast time to the Customs buoys where Karin turned around and made for home apparently (though your correspondent proved in error) having broken some vital stay. And so—like the nigger boys of fable—there were six.

Three Turn Back

On the turn beyond Woosung Creek it became a beat with a long starboard leg; and at this point (the tide still ebbing into the teeth of a North East wind) three of the yachts in light ballast, glimpsing an angry sea and squally sky, turned and made for home. This defection by three of the Club's more senior and experienced members should have been a lesson to the three leaders, but unrepentant they held on.

By this time, Dragonfly, with four aboard, had doused her large jib and worked out to the mouth of the river under one reef and small jib. Just before this she had also tried conclusions with a junk but miraculously averted damage, though sailing for some distance closely locked to the junk's starboard quarter. Eileen, going very steadily with three up also changed jibs and fought Dragonfly off in the last of the ebb where seas were large and a heavy squall off Forts Buoy made the going unpleasant. Daphne, choosing comfort before challenge, stood in to the Pootung Shore where the early flood retarded her considerably, but made for smoother waters.

As the tide gradually made the river calmer and by the breakwater there was a pleasantly long sea, Eileen going excellently and well handled, held her place and rounded Lismore Buoy to starboard two minutes ahead of Dragonfly. She declined the gybe in the long sea, going about twice and running for the Whangpoo mouth, shortly afterwards setting spinnaker to starboard. Dragonfly, again showing initiative, shook out her reef, changed jibs, and closed up, compelling Eileen to follow suit. At Forts Buoy both yachts gybed and stood up through the canal, going fast and creeping still further ahead of Daphne who changed jibs but decided it was easier to shake out a reef than to take one in.

Dragonfly Wins

After the Point it was a broad reach to the Club at which place another bad squall came across and relentlessly followed the three yachts up river as though attached by a string. During this period Daphne's reef paid and she closed up slightly.

Turning to run to No. 5 Buoy and still squally, Eileen disclosed something amiss with her crosstrees and sent a loadah aloft. She promptly paid the penalty of extra weight topsides by lying flat on her side and providing the first authenticated instance of a "C" Class yacht capsizing. Though your correspondent was some distance away, Berents evidently remained cool and qualified most certainly for that "seamanship" award, because after a horrid suspense, Eileen suddenly shot upright and made for the shore to repair broken crosstrees. Dragonfly who had pressed Eileen hard all the way up, came up and finding no assistance necessary rounded No. 5 buoy and set out on a close reach against the flood for the line. Daphne also came up and rounded while Eileen was undergoing inspection of the damage.

Dragonfly held off Daphne's challenge and won by three minutes a hard race which had lasted all but 2½ hours. She had gone well, had experienced vicissitudes which had been courageously met, and although it was extremely hard lines on Eileen to have led for more than 2 hours and be within sight of home when she had her spill, Berents will be the first to congratulate Frewen on his first trophy which was won by dogged competition throughout, which took advantage of Eileen's first mistake to win its reward. Eileen repaired damage sufficiently to let her sail on to take third place.

COMMODORE'S CUP

Dragonfly, R. L. S. Frewen, 2 hours 26.51 minutes.
Daphne, J. S. Kenyon, 2 hours 30.02 minues.
Eileen, J. Berents, 2 hours 42.29 minutes.
Leda, R. Lock, Did Not Finish.
Sun Lee, K. F. Piper, Did Not Finish.
Catherine, H. R. O. Edmonds, Did Not Finish.
Karine, E. Edwards, Did Not Finish.

Tennis Changes Are Announced by SLTA

The following changes in Shanghai Lawn Tennis schedule re outstanding Championship matches were made yesterday by the Committee: These changes cancel all previous arrangements.

Sunday, October 5 on the Association Court.

Ladies' Singles Finals at 3 p.m. to be followed by Mens' Singles Senior Finals. Admission $1.10

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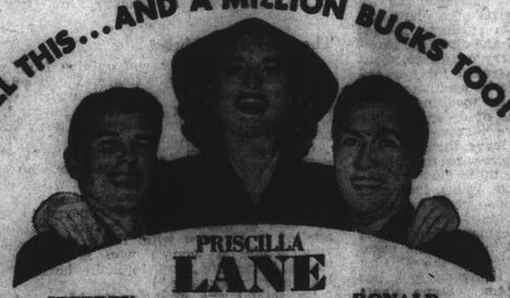

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Tennis Finals Slated for Next Sunday

Shanghai's myried tennis fans who suffered keen disappointment when last week-end's inclement weather rained out the finals of the men's and ladies' singles championships will no doubt be glad to learn that both matches have been arranged for the coming Sunday afternoon, commencing at 3.00 p.m., at the Association Court, Avenue Joffre.

This will positively be the last opportunity of the season to see Shanghai's championship players in action—the programme of entertainment having been drastically cut by French Police prohibition of international sport in the Concession—and a large attendance is, therefore, expected to be on hand.

Men's Singles Finals

The men's senior singles final will be contested by V. T. Wang—hot favourite for the title—and Kho Sincei, younger brother of the famous Chinese Davis Cup star, Kho Sinkie. The finalists in the ladies' singles are Mrs. B. Krenov and Miss Cissie Tavares—almost a family affair as they have represented the French Club in the league for some time.

While Wang is considered much too powerful for his opponent—on the basis of his form this season and the fact that, with Carson absent, there is no other player in his class in Shanghai—Kho has improved considerably and should give his rival a good run for his money.

Both Base-line Players

Both are base-line players and the spectators can, therefore, be assured of long rallies, with fore-hand driving well in the limelight. Wang's strokes are undoubtedly the more powerful, and with his greater court-craft and experience it is doubtful whether he will even drop a set to his younger opponent.

For both finalists on Sunday it will be in the nature of the climax of their careers. Kho has never progressed as far as this in a local tournament. Last year he was eliminated in straight sets by Wang in the quarter-finals, while in the previous year he succumbed to Carson in an even earlier round.

Kho returned to Shanghai in 1939 after being absent for four years. He made his debut here together with his older and more famous brother in the National Games of October, 1935, representing the Straits Settlements.

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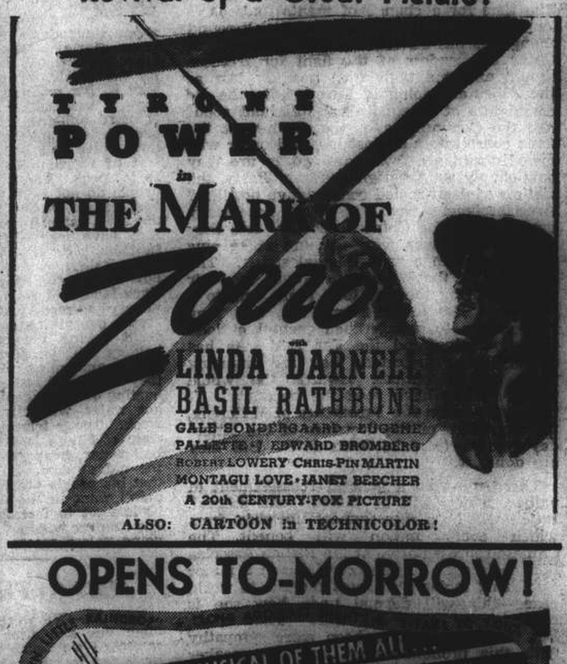

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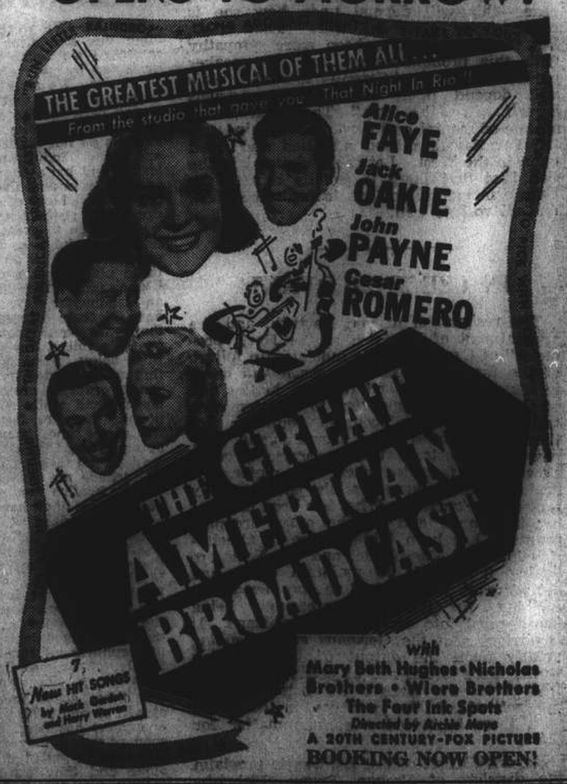
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A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

BOOKING NOW OPEN!

Greatest Battle of China War Raging in Hunan Province

Chungking, Sept. 29.

ONE of the greatest battles, if not the greatest, of the entire Sino-Japanese war is now being fought out on the plains of north Hunan province, where Chinese forces are claimed to be grimly holding on to Changsha. Chinese circles here believe that the outcome of the battle will be determined by the fighting now progressing in the Japanese rear and on their flank.

After crossing the Milo river Japanese columns made rapid progress towards Changsha, reaching the north-eastern outskirts of the Hunan capital on September 27, when it was thought that the fall of the city would be a matter of hours, but the Chinese division defending Changsha put up a desperate resistance.

For 48 hours the Chinese are said to have frustrated repeated Japanese attempts to smash their way into the city.

Chungking was claimed to be still in direct telephone communication with Changsha last night, when it was reported that Japanese parachutists and plainclothes men attempted to enter Changsha via the north-eastern gate but were "liquidated" by the Chinese.

Casualties High on Both Sides

All Chinese reports indicate that both the Chinese and Japanese forces are suffering terrific casualties in the struggle.

Reuter has been reliably informed that the Chinese High Command is determined to repulse the present Japanese offensive in North Hunan at any cost. All Chinese units defending Changsha have been ordered to remain at their posts and to hold on to every inch of territory to the last man.

Meanwhile, strong Chinese columns in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces are said to have joined in the Chinese offensive against the Japanese flank and rear along the main highway and railway.

Simultaneously Chinese forces in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Anhwei provinces are launching attacks against Japanese bases in an effort to prevent the Japanese from withdrawing troops from other fronts to reinforce those now fighting to the north of Changsha.

Chinese Aerial Operations

Chinese scouting aircraft are claimed to have appeared all day yesterday over Japanese positions in North Hunan, and this, according to Chinese circles, foreshadow intensived Chinese aerial operations against the invaders.

Yesterday afternoon three Japanese aircraft appeared over Chungking apparently in pursuit of Chinese scouting aircraft, and also in the hope of locating Chinese air bases.

High Chinese military authorities here are stated to be satisfied with the progress of operations on the North Hunan front.

Foreign military circles who saw General Chiang Kai-shek yesterday describe him as optimistic, confident and calm.

There is every indication that the Chinese High Command is throwing large reserves into the battle, the outcome of which will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects on the future of the Sino-Japanese war.

Much Depends on Outcome

The Japanese capture of Changsha and the occupation of the entire Canton-Hankow Railway will seriously menace not only Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces but the heart of China's south-west provinces, as well as the main highway and communications between Kunming and Chungking.

On the other hand, if the Japanese are defeated, with consequent heavy losses, the Chinese forces will regain the initiative in Central China, threatening the Japanese positions at Hankow, Nanchang and Ichang.

The Japanese forces advancing northward from Canton along the North River have reached Chingyuan, to the west of the Canton-Hankow Railway, it is reported.

Yesterday 72 Japanese aircraft subjected Shaokwan to a heavy bombing. —Reuter.

Good Results Are Expected From Economic Mission

Chungking, Sept. 29.

The Chinese Government expects good results from the recommendations of the British financial and economic mission to China which is experiencing new problems as a result of the present war, stated an official spokesman today.

While the Currency Stabilization Board has specific duties as regards exchange the spokesman stated the mission would have a broader scope of studying China's general financial and economic problems.

Replying to a question about a reported economic conference in Hongkong, the spokesman said views may be exchanged between members of the Currency Stabilization Board, but no formal conference was being held. Questions discussed, he stated, might include problems concerning the occupied areas.—Reuter.

Japanese Admiral Scoffs at Reports Of Encirclement

Tokyo, Sept. 29.

Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa, noted commentator on naval problems, writing in the magazine "Sekai Shukan," pointed out that while there was much talk about the A-B-C-D encirclement front being strengthened because of the sending of Japanese reinforcements to southern French Indo-China, Japan's strategic advantages made the encirclement threat "little more than a name."

The commentator declared, "A glance at the map of the Pacific will show the strategic advantages of Japan. So long as there is no threat of a thrust from the Maritime Provinces containing Vladivostok, Japan's defences may be considered perfectly air-tight.

"Japan is now defended solidly along 4,000 nautical miles of various strategic systems which would be extremely costly to break through, while the principal bases of Powers hostile to Japan are all within the sphere of action of the Japanese defence line and within the bombing radius of Japanese aircraft.

Deprived of Value

"Thus, in case of an emergency, all these bases and advance bases of Powers hostile to Japan would be deprived of their value long before reinforcements could be sent from their home countries. If in spite of these disadvantages, they should send reinforcements by land or by sea, the Japanese Army and Navy have only to lay in wait and destroy them as they come."

However, Rear-Admiral Sosa declared, the main United States line of defence ran from Dutch Harbour, in the Aleutians, to Hawaii, and from there to Samoa, plus another line stretching from the western tip of the Aleutians to Samoa, via Midway and Baker Islands, which "is as difficult to break through....for the Japanese Fleet, as it is for the United States Fleet to negotiate the Pacific approaches to Japan."

The noted commentator admitted that "any attempt on the part of Japan to fight in waters behind the main United States line of defence would be attended with enormous difficulties." He added that the United States was aiming at challenging Japan on the western Pacific, near Japanese waters, which was more convenient for both Great Britain and the United States in that their line of defence had been formed along the western Pacific.

"A Little Too Late"

Rear-Admiral Sosa further pointed out that "by strengthening their strategic areas in the western Pacific, they were seeking to check the southward advance of Japan, to effect a general blockade of Japan's sea-borne trade, to throttle Japan's economic life and advance slowly north as the huge arms expansion programme of the United States progresses."

Rear-Admiral Sosa asserted, however, "They have undertaken the job a little too late," and concluded, "No matter which route the United States should choose, the north, central or south, the strategic position of Japan and the steel-plated walls of defence distributed all over the seas of East Asia, will enable Japan to defend or attack in any given direction.

"No matter how much the British and United States navies should gnash their teeth in chagrin, it is absolutely impossible for them to bring down the line of fortresses built on the Pacific by the great hands of nature." —Domei.

All-Time Record Tank Production In Britain

London, Sept. 29.

Tank production during the "Tanks for Russia" week was nearly 20 per cent. higher than the previous week, which itself provided an all-time record, according to the Ministry of Supply. And British workers are out to better this record this week.

Saturday's tank output was the highest daily production rate ever reached, and the last three days of the week produced more tanks than on any previous three days.

An official of the Ministry of Supply stated that targets had been set for every tank plant in the country—targets which are even higher than the peak objectives of last week. Throughout the week-end telegrams and telephone calls poured into the Ministry from tank factories, foundries, steel works, etc., in which workers pledged themselves to do their utmost to exceed last week's record production this week.

Experts of the Ministry of Supply have planned a rapidly expanding tank production programme covering every process of manufacture. This programme is based on a long-term policy for the constant flow of those types selected for immediate needs by the Soviet Government, and also to maintain simultaneously the increasing requirements of Britain's own swiftly expanding armoured fighting forces.—Reuter.

Italians to be Hungry and Cold This Winter

Rome, Sept. 29.

Morning newspapers yesterday generally praised the new Government food regulation measures, pointing out that they were aimed to reinforce the internal front.

Meanwhile in Cremona, Sig. Roberto Farinacci, Minister of State, inaugurated the national rabbit show which was organized for the purpose of teaching farmers and housewives how to breed and raise rabbits in line with Italy's policy of increasing production of rabbit meat and fur for home consumption.

In line with the new regulations, the Ministry of Agriculture issued instructions to dairy and retail shops to divide their stocks of cheese equally among clients and not to sell over one-half kilo of cheese to each family daily.

Not Popular

The Italian press admitted yesterday that the new bread rationing will not be popular but said that Italians are willing to face this and other sacrifices for ultimate victory.

Simultaneously, the press affirmed that the financial measures were passed to assure the nation's workers that no one will be permitted to profit while the majority was making sacrifices.

"Yesterday's Council of Ministers was particularly important in view of the war and the necessity of discipline on the home front," said "Il Messagero." "The statistics Premier Benito Mussolini announced for the grain harvest speak for themselves. The shortage in relation to increased needs makes consumption limitation a necessity.

"The population is already prepared for bread rationing and as a result, the rationing will be hailed less as a sacrifice than as a wise measure. Henceforth we must consume sparingly and with foresight what we have for it would be madness to do otherwise," it concluded.

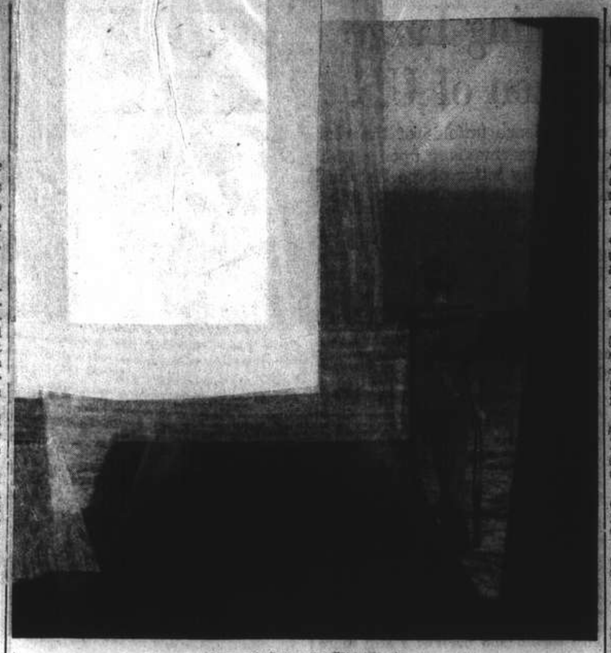
Coal As Well

The Ministry of Corporations announced yesterday that householders throughout Italy this winter will be permitted to make purchases amounting to only 30 per cent. of the amount of coal they consumed last year. The Ministry also announced that in households where heating water depends on coal burners, hot water will be permitted only three times a week.

Dogs to be Patriotic

The Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday that the proposal submitted by the Fascist Society for prevention of Cruelty to Animals asking for special ration cards for dogs had been rejected. The announcement said that dogs should be fed non-rationed food scraps or share their owners' rationed food—"and patriotically pull in their belts the same as other Italians."

Working and thoroughbred horses at present have ration cards.—United Press.



One of John Bull's Teeth

Constant exercises by day and night keep the coastal defence batteries of the Royal Artillery in a high state of efficiency. The picture, taken somewhere on the South Coast, shows a sentry on duty by a big 9.2 coastal defence gun.

Danger of War in Pacific "Greatest in History"

New York, Sept. 29.

THE danger of a shooting war between Japan and the United States today admittedly is greater than ever before in the history of relations between the two Pacific Ocean powers. Whether a bloody conflict can be avoided is anybody's guess, write Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, jun., and Miles W. Vaughn, United Press staff correspondent.

Many Americans in both Washington and the Far East believe that our armed forces are more likely to be under fire in the Pacific in the near future than they are in the Atlantic.

Yet, most impartial observers agree, neither Tokyo nor Washington wants a "shooting" war and leaders of each side, so far, have moved most cautiously to avoid any overt act which would make bombs and gun-fire inevitable.

A long and complicated series of events has led to this unprecedented situation. In broad outline they may be summarized as follows:

The administration in Washington is committed to a "suppression of aggression" throughout the world, settlement of international disputes by legal and peaceful processes, and the maintenance of the status quo in Eastern Asia.

"White Domination"

Japan is committed to the creation of an East Asian group of nations pledged to mutual cooperation, the abolition of occidental imperialism as represented by British rule in Malaya, Dutch rule in the Netherlands Indies, the foreign concession system in China, free access to such essential raw materials as oil in the Indies, and, by inference at least, a gradual removal of "white domination" of millions of Asiatics.

Washington classes Japan as an "aggressor" nation and cites the Chinese-Japanese conflict in Manchoukuo, and the undeclared war between Chinese and Japanese forces in China proper, as examples of Japan's determination to take what she wants by force.

Tokyo denies the aggression charges and asserts that broken agreements and "illegal Chinese acts" are responsible for both the Manchurian and the Chinese conflicts.

In the Japanese view it is just as logical that Japan should build up her own sphere of interest in East Asia through a sort of Japanese Monroe Doctrine as that the United States should establish herself as a leader of the American republics and the chief exponent of American hemispheric defence.

Point of Collision

The immediate point of collision between Japanese and American policy seems to be Washington's declaration in favour of the preservation of the status quo in East Asia. It is obvious that the status quo cannot be preserved if Japan is to create her aggroupment of East Asian nations under Japanese leadership.

That aggroupment already has made some progress despite American and British opposition. Manchoukuo has been established as a going nation, tied to Japan by a tight alliance, Japan controls much of the China seaboard and points inland as far as Hankow, Hainan Island, an important strategic point in the South China Sea, and Japan's armed forces, by agreement with France, control the French Indo-Chinese colonial federation—where an estimated 50,000 or more Japanese troops supported by tanks and aeroplanes are stationed.

South of Indo-China the Japanese control a whole series of coral reefs fringing the Spratly Islands and bringing Japan almost to the shores of the Philippines.

Dangerous Possibilities

To combat this continuing Japanese expansion Washington has made a long series of moves starting with a denunciation of Japanese "aggression" in Manchuria and continuing through various diplomatic pronouncements to abolition of the basic treaty governing Japanese-American relations, lease-lend military support to China, cooperation with Britain and the Netherlands Indies for defence of their interests in Southeast Asia, a virtual economic boycott of Japan and aid to Russia which long was considered by the Japanese army as its "enemy."

"Economic war" between Japan and the United States has been a reality for weeks, yet diplomatic relations have been maintained and presumably will be until and unless an explosion occurs through some overt act. The possibilities of an overt act are numerous and include:

An implied Japanese threat to stop other American ships carrying aviation gasoline and other materials to the Soviet Far East port of Vladivostok.

The Japanese argue that establishment of an American "munitions route" to Vladivostok would strengthen Russia's Far Eastern armies, which are at war with Japan's ally, Germany, would build up Soviet military reserves for possible use against Japan and might free some Russian munitions which would be lent to China to enable that nation to continue her "war of resistance" against Japan. If the ships are stopped by Japanese warcraft an explosive situation may be created within a fortnight.

"New Order"

The presence of large Japanese forces in Indo-China on the borders of Thailand—a nation which both Britain and the United States would like to defend since it commands approaches to British Malaya, Singapore and Burma, including the point of entry into China for American supplies to Generelissimo Chiang Kai-shek, over the famed Burma Road. Britain, it is believed, would go to war with Japan in event of a Japanese military entry into Thailand provided she could be sure of United States military support.

And, finally, among many other things, there is the fact of the German-Italian-Japanese alliance as embodied in the three-power pact which the axis nations have set up as a framework of their proposed "new order." This alliance, obviously, must be destroyed by British-American pressure if President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister are to make good their pledge to remove the "menace" of Adolf Hitler's military machine.—United Press.

LORD HALIFAX has three sons serving in the Army. The first, who is M.P. for York, is in the Horse Guards, the second in the Yorkshire Dragoons, and the third in the Rifle Brigade. Lord Halifax himself is hon. colonel of the Yorkshire Dragoons, and his father, long ago, was a captain in the regiment.

Craigie Cancels Trip to U.S.

Tokyo, Sept. 29.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, has indefinitely postponed his departure from Japan because of "instructions from the Home Government," the British Embassy officially announced today.

The Embassy, however, declined to elaborate on the official statement or give further details as to the reason for the last-minute change in the Ambassador's plans.

Sir Robert's American-born wife and son also will not leave Japan.

Sir Robert and his family were to have left for Shanghai today in order to board an American vessel which would have taken them to the United States. Sir Robert then proposed to fly to London.

The British Ambassador, according to the first announcement made by the British Embassy today, was "merely going on leave for several months after four years in Japan."

Prior to the announcement cancelling the Ambassador's departure, informed quarters understood that while he was going on furlough his return to Japan would depend on whether Japan would order Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu to return to London as Japan's Ambassador or appoint a new envoy.

The same quarters believed that Sir Robert had planned to leave for Shanghai in order to confer with Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, former British Minister of Information now studying the Far Eastern situation for the British War Cabinet.—United Press.

Vichy-Berlin Talks In Progress

Stockholm, Sept. 29.

Important discussions are proceeding between Berlin and the Vichy Government aimed at reaching more satisfactory relations.

While the conclusion of a separate peace is not anticipated, it is expected there will be a relaxation in the armistice conditions, says the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper "Aftonbladet."

He adds that it is proposed that occupying troops will remain in France, but that the Petain Government and the whole civil administration will return to Paris.

Direct diplomatic connection between the two countries will be maintained through the French Embassy in Berlin, although French and German representatives will be called "diplomatic missions" instead of "embassies and legations."—Reuter.

Japanese Fail to Give Nazi Salute

Madrid, Sept. 29.

Japanese correspondents at the Foreign Press Club in Berlin on Saturday did not give the Nazi salute but stood to attention, "while some other correspondents kept their hands in their pockets," when the German and Nazi anthems were played after a broadcast announcement of the end of the battle of Kiev.—Reuter.

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At 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
"DOWN ARGENTINE WAY"
In Technicolor!
Don AMECHE Betty GRABLE Carmen MIRANDA
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Clark Gable Spencer Tracy Claudette Colbert Hedy Lamarr
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Notice: Owing to the huge expenditure incurred in the production of this film, we are reluctantly compelled to increase the admission charges during the running of this super film at this theatre.
The increased admission charges are as under:—
$1.50 $1.80 $2.50

Roosevelt on Eve Of Momentous Decisions

Hyde Park, Sept. 29.

President Roosevelt yesterday attended church services, participating in a prayer that the United States dedicate itself to restoration of world peace, on the eve of his return to Washington where he will have to make momentous decisions concerning revision of the Neutrality Law.

The President's party included the Norwegian Crown Princess Martha and her children.

The prayer and sermon by Reverend Frank Wilson echoed President Roosevelt's own personal preoccupation over America's role in a world at war.—United Press.

Munitions for Britain, Russia

New York, Sept. 28.

The "New York Herald Tribune" Washington correspondent learned from reliable sources that President Roosevelt and advisers of national defence were considering a plan whereby the United States would divert virtually all its munitions output to Britain and the Soviet Union in the next three months in order to make possible an attack on Germany from the east and west.

The Lease-Lend programme so far was based on a formula by which one-half of the munitions output was shipped abroad, while the rest was reserved for the United States Army and Navy.

President Roosevelt may discuss this plan with Congressional leaders when he confers with them concerning the revision or repeal of the Neutrality Act early next week.

The "Herald-Tribune" correspondent said that Spain had been the subject of behind-the-scene discussions involving high-ranking officers of the British and United States general staffs.—Domei.

Death for Listening To Foreign Broadcasts

Berne, Sept. 29.

A 50-year-old man has been sentenced to death by a special court at Nuremberg for listening to foreign broadcasts, according to the German news agency Europa Press.

At Graudenz, in Poland, a special German court sentenced a Pole to death on a similar charge.—Reuter.

Much Improvement Still Needed in North China

Moji, Sept. 29.

Although expressing satisfaction at the progress of mining and agricultural production in North China, Mr. Okinobu Kaya, President of the North China Development Company who arrived here yesterday afternoon from Dairen, emphasized that much still remains to be improved.

Mr. Kaya urged special efforts in steel, synthetic oil, and the chemical fertilizer industries, as well as the need of improvement of railways, harbours and steamship facilities, and other transportation facilities.

The President of the North China Development Company is en route to Tokyo for business consultations. —Domei.

U.S. to Provide One Quarter of Britain's Food Needs

New York, Sept. 29.

Mr. Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, revealed yesterday that the Government expects to provide approximately one quarter of Britain's food needs during the forthcoming 12 months. Those would consist mainly of proteins like powdered, evaporated and condensed milk, cheese, dried eggs, beef, veal and poultry.

Mr. Wickard said that concurrently new schedules were being issued to United States producers for the purpose of augmenting the domestic food supply and to establish surpluses.

He said that the current upward trend of food prices here would halt when the new schedules were put into operation and added that the United States undoubtedly would be obliged to replenish Europe's meat and dairy cattle and sheep herds as well as poultry flocks after the war ended.—United Press.

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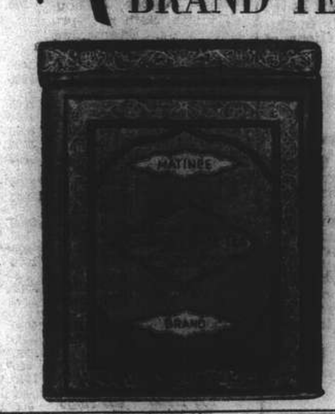

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3rd. Shipping and transportation are almost unsolvable problems unknown to most of our consumers;
4th. Circumstances (unforeseen now) may force us to revise our present prices.

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"I'm getting even for the love they denied me! That's why I'm hard—that's why they call me the cruelest woman on the continent!"

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Booking at the Theatre and at Moutrie's

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/32d.	$ 76.04
U.S. $100 @ 5 3/8	$1,853.49
Guilders 67 1/8	$100
Rupees 77 1/4	100
Pesos 10 1/8	100
Hongkong $21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 1/4	$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5 3/8	$1,860.46
London—demand, $1=	3 1/4d.
4 months' sight credits	3 5/8d.
4 months' sight docts	3 3/4d.
6 months' sight credits	3 3/4d.
6 months' sight docts	3 3/4d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 3/8
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 1/2

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03 1/2 U.S. $1=59.48d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .....Selling 97 1/8

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis	@ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ basis	@ 99 3/4 per H H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying	@ 305 per H H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING	BUYING
	Cash	Sept./Oct.
£ T.T.	3 1/4	4 m/s. l.c. 3 3/32
U.S.$ T.T.	5 3/8	4 m/s. l.c. 5 5/16
Rs. T.T.	17 1/2	15 d/s. 18

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sept. 27	4.03 1/2
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.04

New York Weekly Market Report

"Trader" in "Barron's Weekly" again feels that the market is still on the defensive for the short pull until some development clears the air, but the likelihood of a serious decline is remote in view of the excessive liquidity and also continued favourable ratio of stock return to bond yields.

The proposed 6 per cent limit on invested capital for corporate earnings caused the "jitters," with the Dow-Jones Industrials Average moving off 1½ points for the week on a lack of effective buying power, which was first noticed in the previous week, when the market did not go through the July highs.

Pepsicola, aircrafts and rubbers suffered most, and there was an estate liquidation in Atlantic Coast Line, but motors acted well, with General Motors off only 2 points from the recovery.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H.	p.b. Cash	$1,831
Tungchow cotton ..	per picul	425
Shanghai cotton	per picul	375
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22	78% picul	$7,500 Nom.
Flour, local ..	per bag (49lb.)	$34.75
Flour, imported	"	33.20

Weekly Balance Sheet Of Bank of France

Vichy, Sept. 28.

The weekly balance sheet of the Bank of France for the period ending September 4 reveals that the gold reserve remained steady at more than Frs. 84,500,000,000.

The gold coverage ratio however went down by 0.03 per cent., from 25.27 to 25.24 per cent.

Temporary loans to the State increased by about 1,500,000,000 while the special loan for the upkeep of the German army of occupation went down by Frs. 4,500,000 reaching 127,500,000,000.

Furthermore, the bank notes in circulation increased by about 2,100,000,000, reaching a total of more than Frs. 246,000,000,000.—Havas Telemondial.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 29.	Sales	Prices p.m.
	9.45 a.m.	Closing
Acoje Mining	.41 B	.43
Amalgamated Mineral	.07 B	.07¼ B
Atok	.53 B	.56
Antamok	.07 A	Ex. .06¼ B
Baguio Gold	.17 B	.17½
Batong Buhay	.0062 B	.0062
Bid Wedge	.62 B	.65
Coco Grove	.063¾ B	.07¾
Consolidated Mines	.0060 B	.0064
Demonstration	.034 B	.034 B
East Mindanao	.07 B	.07¼
F. X. L.	.24 B	.24 B
Ipo Gold	.01 A	.01 A
Itogon	.24 B	.24 B
Mambulau Con.	.011 A	.011 A
Masbate Cons.	.09 B	.09 S
North Camarines	.041 B	.041 B
Paracale Gumaus	.25 B	.26 A
San Mauricio	.19 B	.20
Surigao Cons.	.21 A	.20 B
United Paracale	.21½ B	.22 B
Suyoc	.13 B	.13½ B
Mindanao Motherlode	.64	.67
Manila Hoi-Alai	10.00	A10.00 A
Benguet Consolidate	3.90	—

(over the counter)

Turnover 314,400 Pesos.

Shares Index 63.78.

B—Bid. A—Asked. Ex.—Ex. dividend. —Reuter.

Yomiuri Urges Strong Food Policy

Tokyo, Sept. 29.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" today urged the Government immediately to enforce a rigorous foodstuffs policy, declaring that additional attention should be paid to the quality of food as well as its quantity because recently there had been "a decline in the constitution of our people."—United Press.

Canadian Government Bans Imports from Japan

Ottawa, Sept. 28.

The Canadian Government has banned all imports from Japan except those under a special revenue permit. The order was approved on September 23 and will be published tonight. —Domei.

Ex-Shah of Iran Said On Way to Chile

London, Sept. 29.

Despatches from Teheran yesterday reported that the former Shah accompanied, by his family, had embarked on a mail boat on Saturday, with his destination reported to be Chile.—United Press.

Stock Prices Rise on New Buying

By W. H. WIENER

While the criss-cross of European and Far Eastern events over the week-end did not present particularly encouraging aspects, it did not contain at the same time any especially unfavourable news. The resultant, therefore, in terms of stock quotations was a steady to firm market.

Of a bullish nature was the report that Leningrad had not been reduced over the week-end despite many forecasts to the contrary. Speculators, therefore, who had expected an unfavourable development took stock of the changed outlook and contributed toward the firm opening.

The successful drive of Japanese forces into Hunan province, a development which should have constituted a bearish influence, was interpreted here in Chinese circles as a bullish one since it was anticipated that Japanese successes would be instrumental in sending down the exchange rate of the Chinese dollar in conjunction with a possible further expansion of the circulation of Nanking notes.

New Buying to the Fore

However that may be, it is a fact that there was a considerable amount of new buying in existence, chiefly originating in Chinese circles, according to various reports. This assumption is further borne out by the fact that small-priced issues, especially those the market prices of which range between five and ten dollars stood in very good demand yesterday, foremost among them being Paper, Worsted, and Ewo Brewery shares, which registered sizeable gains.

Among higher-priced industrials and shippings, Dockyards, Ewo Cotton Mills, Wheelocks, and explorations again showed strength, while in the finance group Yangtsze Finance rights reached a new high.

Lumbers and Metals were likewise briskly traded while Asia Navigation and China Cotton shares appeared to lag somewhat behind the general advance.

As usual, there were various rumours attempting to lend more vigour to certain price trends, and it was said that the liquidation of Lumbers was making some headway, while in other cases impending dividends were given as the reason for current uptrends.

Rubbers were comparatively neglected.

On the whole, the market was after the liking of the trading community, which does not pay too much attention to backgrounds and other imponderables as long as the sun shines and making hay is the watchword of the day.

Foreign Exchange Situation

The foreign exchange situation has remained the same, with the exception that the demand for United States dollar notes has somewhat abated due perhaps to anxieties about the future policy of the United States with regard to repatriation of American notes. Quotations were said to hold around the $22.50/$22.60 level at which rates fairly active transactions were reported.

A delegation consisting of representatives of local cotton interests is said to have left for Hongkong in order to discuss moot points, and it is only to be hoped that a way will be found to warrant a smooth working of foreign trade not only in this group but also in other sections of local industries.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The local market opened the present week with a day of great activity. Prices ruled higher than those of the closing of last Friday, and were steady or strong throughout the day. Dockyards received good attention, opening at $40 and going to $43, to close at $42.75. Other popular issues also had a good day, Ewo Mills among other taking a rise and going as high as $53.50, closing at that level. Rubbers also had a better turnover at advanced prices. There was a good undertone in evidence through the whole list.

Official Averages

High	Low		Yesterday's Averages	Change
475.56	105.32	General	370.25	+6.37
485.40	55.55	Rubbers	363.75	+4.50

Total 1,274,978 shares, 1,540 bonds.

Morning Session

China Finance		6000	2.50	5000	2.45
	4000 *2.50				
Yangtsze Finance (X.R.)				1000	23.50
	1000 23.75	3000	24.00	500	*24.00
	2000 *23.75	500	23.75	1500	*24.00
	13000 24.00				
Yangtsze Finance (Rights)				500	5.80
	500 5.90	500	5.85	4500	5.90
	500 *5.95	2000	5.95	2000	6.00
	1500 6.05				
S'hai Land		4000	*25.50	11000	23.75
	11500 24.00	1000	*24.00	2000	23.75
	500 *24.00	3500	24.25	1000	*24.25
	1500 24.50	1500	*24.75	8000	24.75
	500 *24.50	12000	24.75	500	24.50
	1000 24.75	2000	*25.00	15000	24.75
S'hai Loan		1500	27.75	3000	28.00
	5000 27.75	1000	*27.50	500	*27.75
	1500 28.00	500	28.25		
I. I. Trust		1000	40.00	2000	40.25
Central Prop.				400	23.75
China Realty		500	15.90	2000	16.00
	500 16.10	1000	16.40		
Dockyards		1900	40.00	700	40.25
	300 *40.25	1300	*40.50	1200	40.50
	3800 40.75	1500	*41.00	500	41.00
	100 *41.25	1300	41.50	900	42.00
	500 *41.75	6200	41.75	600	*41.50
	5600 *41.75	100	*42.00	400	*41.75
	200 41.50	400	*41.50	12800	41.75
	4400 42.00	300	*41.75	200	*42.00
	4600 42.25	1300	*42.50	1200	42.50
	2900 42.25	4200	42.50	3000	42.75
	1500 *43.00	8000	42.75		
Asia Navigation		500	16.20	500	16.30
	3500 *16.30	2500	16.40	3000	*16.40
	2000 16.50	12500	16.40	15000	16.30
	9000 16.40	3500	*16.40	3000	16.50
	500 16.50				
Ewo Brewery		500	9.10	2000	9.15
	8500 9.20	500	*9.20	1000	*9.15
	13000 9.20	1000	*9.25	8000	9.25
	2500 9.30				
S. & H. Wharf				25	570.00
Metro. Land		2500	15.50	2000	*15.50
Wheelock		1100	119.00	800	119.50
	900 119.00	2600	119.50	1200	120.00
	300*120.00	500	119.50	3600	120.00
	4000*118.50	800	118.50	3200	119.00
	200*119.50	100	*119.00	3700	119.50
	300*119.50	700	*120.00	2300	120.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)		1500	52.00	1100	*52.00
	1200 *52.50	4800	52.50	3300	*53.00
	3400 53.00	100	*52.50	3000	53.50
	1300 53.00	100	*52.50	300	52.00
	500 *52.00	5900	52.50	700	*52.50
	12700 53.00	800	*53.00	700	53.50
	200 *53.50				
China Cotton		500	16.50	1000	*16.60
	4000 16.60	4000	16.70	11000	16.60
	2500 16.70				
Textile		500	10.70	6000	*10.80
	8500 10.80	500	*10.90	7000	10.90
	14500 11.00	500	*11.00	500	11.10
Worsted		2000	*8.25	5500	8.30
	7500 8.35	4000	8.30	500	8.25
	5000 8.30	6000	8.35	1000	*8.35
	1500 8.40	1000	*8.40	2500	8.50
Tram (Bearer)	£1			1000	48.00
	100 *48.25	1600	48.25	100	48.50
C. G. Omnibus				1600	20.00
Telephone		800	38.25	200	38.50
	500 39.00				
S'hai Gas				400	18.50
	100 18.60	100	18.40		
Paper		500	6.95	7500	7.00
	1500 *7.00	1000	*6.95	1000	6.95
	2300 7.00	2000	7.05	8500	7.10
	500 *7.10	5500	7.15	2000	7.20

Finland Cannot Accept British Demands Says Helsinki Paper

Stockholm, Sept. 29.

"It is obvious that Russia, in her present situation, is interested in ending hostilities with Finland as soon as possible, but all desires to this end must be definitely rejected at the present stage—however much Finland's people would welcome the return of peace," writes the Helsinki newspaper "Hufvudstadbladet."

It adds: "Russia's word cannot be relied upon," and therefore compliance with the request to cease prosecuting the war would be "equivalent to self-destruction of the victoriously fighting army."

Possession of the areas conquered by Finland, says the newspaper, "constitutes the surest pledge of Finland's one great war aim—peace secured for the future. However anxious we are that our relations with Britain shall not be aggravated, we cannot accept the demands made on us."—Reuter.

Marshal Petain at Lyon's Fair

Lyons, Sept. 29.

Marshal Henri Philippe Petain arrived here at 9.15 a.m. yesterday to attend the Lyons trade fair, reaching here aboard a special train from Vichy.

After an enthusiastic welcome was given him by crowds massed in front of the station, the Marshal drove to the prefecture headquarters where he met the traditional "Fair Mass" before going to inspect the fair.—United Press.

Lumber		100	83.50	100	*83.50
	1100 *84.00	300	83.50	200	84.00
	1400 84.50	3700	85.00	1100	*85.00
	500 *85.50	1900	85.00	600	86.00
	1000 85.50	100	86.00	100	*85.50
	3200 85.00	300	*85.00		
Metal		100	42.50	7000	*43.00
	300 42.75	7700	43.00	900	*43.25
	200 43.25	2400	43.00	3000	*43.25
	2800 43.00	500	*42.75	100	42.75
	8100 43.00	8000	*43.25	500	43.25
	100 *43.00	1100	43.25	4800	43.50
	500 *43.50	500	*43.25	1400	43.25
Kaiping				200	50.00
Exploration		20000	36.25	9000	*36.00
	1500 36.25	1000	*36.50	1000	36.50
	1500 *36.75	1500	36.75	500	36.50
	2000 *36.25	39500	36.50	1000	*36.75
	15500 36.50	4500	*36.75	3000	*36.50
	4500 36.75	8000	37.00	500	*37.00
Anglo Dutch		400	22.25	1300	22.00
	1400 22.25	200	22.50		
Anglo Java		500	*41.50	100	41.50
	200 *42.00	2300	42.00	1400	41.75
	200 *42.00	100	*41.75	100	42.00
	600 42.25				
Chemor				7000	3.40
Cheng			X.D.	1000	1.56
Kroewoek				10000	3.05
Langkat		300	27.50	900	28.00
	100 28.25	600	*28.00	600	27.75
	900 *28.00	800	28.00		
Repah				6000	2.02½
Rubber Trust		1000	17.80	1500	17.40
	1500 17.30	1500	17.60	1000	*17.80
Kelantan		3000	1.38	2000	1.36
	6000 1.38				
Sua Manggis				3000	5.20
Tanah Merah				3000	5.00
Tebong		5000	2.25	4000	*2.20
	7000 2.25				
Ziangbe		1100	25.75	100	26.00
	500 25.75	1200	26.00	500	*26.25
Power (Pref)				115	145.00
S. M. C. 6% 1940				2000	102.00
Power 5½% Debs.				2000	100.00

ODD LOTS

Metro. Land				150	15.30
Ewo Mills (Ord)				25	51.50
China Finance				500	*2.45
Lumber				25	*85.00
Cathay Land				560	3.90
Exploration				200	36.25
Ewo Brewery				50	9.05
Wheelock				30	119.50
S'hai Land				200	*24.00
Paper		100	7.05	200	*7.00
Tram (Bearer)	£1			200	48.00
Yangtsze Finance (R)				200	*5.80

*—Direct Business.

Afternoon Session

China Finance		2000	2.45	1000	2.50
Yangtsze Finance			X.R.	1000	24.25
	2500 24.00				
Yangtsze (Rights)				2000	6.20
	2500 *6.20	2000	6.10	4000	6.15
S'hai Loan		500	*28.25	3000	28.00
I. I. Trust		500	40.25	2500	40.00
China Realty		1000	16.60	500	16.50
	500 16.40	2000	*16.30		
S'hai Land		2500	*24.75	1500	*25.00
	3500 24.75	3500	24.50	13500	*24.50
	500 24.25	9000	24.50		
Dockyards		1000	*42.50	5400	42.75
	3000 *43.00	600	43.00	100	*42.75
	300 *42.50	2800	42.50	400	*42.75
	3700 42.75	100	*43.00	1300	43.75
	400 *42.75				
Asia Navigation		2500	*16.50	2500	*16.40
	4500 16.50	3500	16.40	1000	16.30
	2000 16.40				
Ewo Brewery		5500	9.25	4000	9.20
	6500 *9.20	6000	9.25	9000	9.30
Metro. Land				1000	*15.80
Wheelock		1400	120.00	600	*120.00
	900*120.50	600	120.50	1700	120.00
	1100 119.50	200	*120.00	800	119.50
	500*119.00	600	119.50	300	*120.00
	300 120.00				
Ewo Mills (Ord)		1300	53.50	2000	*53.50
	7200 53.00	100	*52.50	8200	53.00
China Cotton		4500	16.70	500	16.80
	500 *16.70	5000	16.60		
Textile		1500	*11.10	1500	11.10
	12500 11.00	1000	11.10	500	11.00
Worsted		2000	8.50	8000	8.55
	5500 *8.55	500	8.60	2000	8.55
	4000 8.45	2500	8.50	1500	*8.50
	500 8.55	5000	8.50	1000	*8.50
Tram (Bearer)	£1			200	48.75
	200 49.00	100	48.75		
C. G. Omnibus				900	20.00
Telephone				1000	38.75
S'hai Gas		900	18.60	100	18.50
Paper		2500	7.25	500	*7.25
	9000 7.35	5000	7.30	15000	*7.35
	1000 7.35	500	*7.25	500	*7.30
	8000 7.25	6500	7.30	1500	*7.30
	1000 7.35	1500	7.40	1000	*7.35
	3500 7.40	500	*7.40		
Lumber		3300	85.50	900	85.00
	2800 *85.50	200	85.00	200	85.50
	300 *85.50				
Metal		1400	43.50	1000	43.25
	100 *43.25	2800	43.00	200	43.00
	100 *42.75	1200	43.00	2000	43.25
	1200 43.00				
Exploration		500	*37.25	4000	*37.00
	3000 37.25	500	37.50	6500	37.25
	10000 37.00	500	37.25	3500	*37.00
	500 *37.25	2500	37.25	500	*37.00
Cathay Land				2000	3.90
Anglo Dutch		800	22.50	200	22.25
Anglo Java		200	42.50	1100	42.25
	800 42.00				
Chemor		10000	3.42½	1000	*3.42½
Kroewoek		2000	3.07½	3000	3.05
	1000 3.02½				
Langkat		300	28.00	700	27.75
	300 *27.50	100	27.75		
Rubber Trust				500	17.80
Kedah				1000	16.80
Kelantan		3000	1.38	6000	1.36
Tebong		6000	2.25	2000	*2.25
	1000 2.22½	1000	2.25		
Ziangbe		300	*26.25	200	26.00
	100 *25.75	200	25.75	100	26.00
S. M. C. 5% 1941				50000	*102.00
S'hai Land 5% Tael 1930				100000	91.00

ODD LOTS

China Cotton	100	16.30	
Exploration	100	37.50	
Dockyards	52	43.00	
Textile	300	11.00	
Asia Navigation	100	16.30	
Worsted	75	8.50	
China Finance Pref.	500	3.50	

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Friday Closing	Yesterday's Closing	Change Per Cent
I.I.T.	39.25	40.00	+1.9
Shanghai Loans	26.50	28.00	+5.7
Yangtsze Finance	23.50	24.00	+2.1
China Realty	15.60	16.30	+4.5
Shanghai Land	23.25	24.50	+5.4
Dockyards	39.25	42.75	+8.9
Wheelock	117.00	120.00	+2.6
Ewo Beer	9.05	9.20	+1.6
Ewo Cotton	50.50	53.00	+5.0
Worsted	8.20	8.50	+3.7
New China Cotton	16.30	16.60	+1.8
Paper	6.85	7.40	+8.0
Lumber	81.50	85.50	+4.9
Metal Industries	42.00	43.00	+2.4
Exploration	35.75	37.00	+3.5
Anglo Dutch	21.80	22.25	+2.5
Anglo Java	41.00	42.80	+4.4
Kroewoek	2.95	3.02½	+2.3
Langkat	26.50	27.75	+4.7

Inflation Said Looming Large On Economic Horizon of U.S.

WITH every passing month fresh evidence unfolds of the vast dimensions of the programme of rearmament upon which the country is embarked, states the monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York. When the programme first got under way, after the collapse of France last year, the country was thinking in terms of a $10 billion plan. By January of this year, when the President presented his budget to Congress, the sights had been lifted to $28 billions. By March, when the lend-lease bill was adopted, the programme had grown to around $40 billions, including aid to Britain. Now, within the past month, the President has requested an additional $4.7 billions for the Army and $3.3 billions for the Navy and Maritime Commission, which, with other funds voted by Congress, will push the total above $50 billions.

The foregoing figures represent the aggregate cost, as now projected, of the long-range national defence plan. Of course, such vast expenditures must be spread over a period of years. In the fiscal year just closed, actual cash outlays including lend-lease amounted to a little over $6 billions.

Last year non-defence expenditures showed disappointingly small reduction, so that total spending for the year was raised to $12.7 billions—an all-time high for any fiscal year save 1919. Although revenues expanded more than $2 billions to a new peak of $7.6 billions, under the combined influence of tax increases and the rise in business activity and incomes promoted by government expenditures, the year closed with the deficit over $5 billions.

For the current fiscal year which began July 1, defence expenditures are expected to more than double—to $15.5 billions—according to revised budget estimates issued May 31. With non-defence expenditures practically unchanged, total expenditures are forecast at $22 billions, or far surpassing any spending record in our history.

Revenues also will be higher, the Treasury estimating $9.4 billions on the basis of existing taxes, which would mean a deficit of something over $12.8 billions. While an additional $3.5 billions of revenues is expected from the tax bill now pending in Congress, not all of this will be available this fiscal year; and even if it were the country still would face a deficit of well over $9 billions.

Growing Threat of Inflation

These budget figures, with their billions of contemplated expenditures and deficit, outline the magnitude of the problem confronting the Treasury and the industries during the coming year. How can these huge sums be raised and spent, and the goods produced, without a great inflation?

It is evident that the people are becoming more and more concerned about inflation. They remember what happened in the last war, when prices rose rapidly and far under the impact of war demands and credit expansion, and then collapsed in a disastrous aftermath that spread disorder and ruin in all directions, and from which it took years to recover. Agriculture in particular was hard hit, as the boom in prices led, as it always does, to over-expansion and debt. People hope never to go through such experiences again.

When the new war broke out in September, 1939, there was a temporary flare-up of the inflation psychology, but it quickly subsided under the influence of disrupted markets, ample supplies of goods and large unused productive capacity in almost every line. Even after the defence programme got under way people were slow to appreciate fully its inflationary possibilities. Much was said about everyone having learned a lesson in self-restraint in 1920 and 1929, and much about the effectiveness of government controls. In other words, somehow or other, "things were going to be different this time."

Gradually, however, this attitude has changed as the defence programme has advanced and the sums budgeted for spending have grown larger and larger. Moreover, symptoms of inflation are beginning to appear in many directions, and are having their effect upon the public psychology. Commodity prices, which advanced sharply at the outbreak of the war, and then fell back, are now moving up with renewed vigor to new high levels.

Sensitive wholesale prices, as measured by the Bureau of Labour Statistics index of 28 staples, have advanced 44 per cent. on the average from last Summer's low to a point 50 per cent. higher than at the outbreak of the war. The Bureau's more comprehensive wholesale index covering 887 commodities, while naturally less volatile than the sensitive barometer, is showing much the same trend—up 14 per cent. since last Summer and 17 per cent. since August, 1939.

With the advance that has taken place in wholesale prices, and wages increasing all around, even the slow moving cost of living index has been affected, and in June, according to computations of the National Industrial Conference Board, stood 5 per cent. above a year ago.

It is true, of course, that not every rise of prices can be labelled inflationary; nad no doubt many people who asosciate the term chiefly with currency irregularities will stress the importance in the present instance of such non-monetary influences upon prices as farm legislation, wage increases, ocean shipping difficulties, etc. Granting that the line between a "normal" price rise or price recovery, and inflation, is often hard to draw, it is nevertheless well to bear in mind that inflation can result from non-monetary as well as monetary causes.

Any interference with production, or arbitrary action by any group that raises costs, can be as much a factor in the inflationary process as finance, since both operate upon the supply-demand equation, though from different angles. Under the conditions of high pressure demand now developing, one influence reacts upon another, and so sets the inflation spiral going.

1914-16 and 1939-41 Compared

In interpreting current price movements, it is interesting to observe the similarity in the behaviour of the price indexes since the outbreak of the present war and in the early stages of the last war. As indicated by the diagram following, prices in both periods experienced an initial spurt at the outbreak of war, followed by an interval of pause and reaction lasting about a year. Then they started up again in both periods, and while the advance was slower at first in 1940-41 than in 1915-16, it has speeded up recently to a rate not far behind that of the earlier period.

Curves of the cost of living in the two periods conform to the same general pattern, though showing more regularity and a time lag, as to be expected. Trends of average weekly earnings of factory workers, which reflect wage payments and general business activity—both having an important bearing upon prices—are likewise shown and present a still more striking parallelism, except that the rise lately has been even more rapid than in 1916.

It is evident that, despite many dissimilarities, the two periods are more basically alike than perhaps has been generally realized. In both cases the outbreak of war found the economic system operating below capacity, and it was time before the initially disturbing influence of war could wear off and business begin to feel the stimulus of mounting war orders.

So long as supplies appeared ample and the industries had room to expand, prices did not rise. By the latter part of 1915, in the last war, the boom psychology was on, demands were outrunning supplies, and prices were already reflecting the change.

A like situation appears to be developing today. Up to now prices have been rising largely as a result of anticipatory buying, scarcity and higher shipping costs of numerous imported commodities, and a price-raising agricultural policy. For the past year the United States has been steadily taking up idle productive capacity, but now has reached a stage where further expansion of defence output can come only as new productive facilities are brought into use and at the cost of increasing interference with non-defense output available for civilian consumption.

At the same time, the demand for goods, represented by the huge sums being poured out by the Treasury, is constantly growing. It is at this point that the danger of inflation becomes more serious. In fact, many are now raising the question as to whether the stage is not set for a repetition of the 1914-1920 experience unless adequate steps are taken to prevent it.

Efforts to Avert Inflation

That Washington is aware of the danger of inflation has been indicated by the repeated warnings of government officials and agencies, and by the measures that have been adopted to hold inflation in check. In December, the Federal Reserve Board called attention to these dangers in its special report to Congress urging that, as part of a general program, it receive additional powers for dealing with bank excess reserves.

The Government has set up priorities in the use of important materials both for the purpose of assuring necessary supplies for the defense industries and in order to reduce competitive buying. For similar reasons it has secured the voluntary consent of the automobile industry to a 20 per cent. cut in output in the next model year; and recently Price Administrator Leon Henderson has asked that this cut be increased, and that the curtailment include also production of mechanical refrigerators and washing machines.

Still further, the Government has been attempting direct price control, through Mr. Henderson's Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, by establishing price "ceilings" on a wide variety of products. This division's authority, which heretofore has lacked "teeth" by reason of deriving from executive order rather than specific statute, is intended to be clarified and broadened by new legislation to control prices and rents requested of Congress by the President on July 30.

Important steps have also been taken to strengthen the public finances. The Government has raised taxes twice in the past year, and in amounts calculated to produce $2 billions of additional revenue (and likely to produce much more because of unexpectedly favourable tax yields). It has lowered the personal exemptions on the income tax, thus broadening the tax base by increasing the number of federal income tax payers.

It is promoting the sale of defense savings bonds to individual and institutional investors, in the effort not only to encourage thrift, but also to divert current purchasing power to the Treasury and lessen the dependence upon bank credit in financing the deficit. And finally, there is the new tax bill before Congress proposing further steep increases in the already high federal tax rates, to yield another $3.5 billions.

Is the Programme Adequate?

The foregoing program reflects both a realization of danger and a vigorous attempt by the Government to meet it. Much of the program unquestionably is good and should have general support. Certainly, in the present emergency, there is strong argument for some degree of priority and price control, particularly fo strategic materials indispensable to the defense industries. One must be prepared for high taxes. No individual or group should expect to profit greatly from the defence programme—and this ought to apply to everyone, the wage—earner and the farmer as well as the business man. All will approve hte soundness of the defence savings bond campaign, as an effort to encourage and tap genuine savings, and so temper the inflationary effects of the deficit.

But with all this, is the programme adequate? Will it really do the job of preventing inflation? The recent action of the markets is not reassuring on this score; and analysis of the program reveals some serious weaknesses.

In the first place, the programme lacks the proper coordination, and is, in fact, definitely conflicting at some points. While Mr. Henderson's division has been endeavouring to prevent a run-away price rise by establishing price "cilings" for various important products, Congress has taken an opposite tack in enacting 85 per cent. parity loans for farmers. This has given a sharp boost to agricultural prices, which affects raw material costs and basic elements in the cost of living—the latter, in turn, affecting wages.

An indication of the temper of Congress where agricultural prices are concerned was afforded last month when the cotton market, which had risen above 17 per cent. for the first time since 1930, broke sharply on reports that the Department of Agriculture was considering the release of some loan cotton to retard the price rise.

Although the Government, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, holds some 6,000,000 bales of cotton, some of which could now be sold, farm bloc senators were up in arms against the suggestion, and are now moving for legislation to freeze government-held cotton and wheat for the duration of the war. Upon this news and other evidence of growing Congressional opposition to any fixed ceiling on farm prices, the cotton market recovered to new highs.

Still another inconsistency is the failure of price-control efforts to include wages, although Mr. Henderson admits that wage increases, along with farm parity loans and ocean freight rates, have been the real cost-increase items. Without control of such basic factors in production and living costs as farm prices and wages, how can any attempt to control inflation through price-fixing be successful?

In the second place, the programme, as so far revealed, has the still more fundamental defect of failing to attack the evil of inflation at its source—which is the putting of purchasing power into the market in excess of the supply of goods to be bought.

Speaking before the New York Housewares Manufacturers Association at Atlantic City on July 14, Mr. Henderson hidself said: "Before long now there will be more purchasing power running around hunting something to buy than there are goods available. If that occurs to substantial degree, no power on earth can prevent inflation."

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said:

For that reason the government must sop up some of this extra purchasing power and it can do so in many healthy ways. It must increase taxes, thus helping to pay for defence. It can stimulate savings—thus providing a back-log for the future when first attention is not being given to making merchandise of death. Consumer credit must be kept from expanding. At the same time increased attention must be given to making it easier for industries which do not compete with defence, to expand their production. In the meantime, the government must stiffen its control over prices—no matter how ornery and belligerent the outcries become.

The above quotation indicates that Mr. Henderson has no illusions as to the ability of price controls alone to prevent inflation. And all experience shows that Mr. Henderson is justified in his skepticism. The attempt to deal with inflation by price-fixing is an old story on the records of history that invariably has ended in failure.

Only in Germ

FROM DAY TO DAY

AT 9.20 p.m. tomorrow John Harford gives his weekly talk "As I See It," from Station XGDN. The short story by J. Ellis Williams, "Big Business," is read at ten o'cclock.

THE American Women's Club tea party will be held this afternoon from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. for members and American guests eligible for membership.

A FURTHER talk in the series "Have you Heard?" will be given by George Ashton over Station XMHD this evening at 8.20. This is a regular weekly feature of Christian World news.

BY order of the Ministry of Finance at Chungking transportation of wood oil has been strictly prohibited in all coastal districts in Chekiang and districts near occupied areas in the province.

THE Scandinavian Women's Association will hold their first meeting of the season on Thursday, October 2, at 4 p.m. at the Cercle Sportif Français. Members are reminded that guests will be welcome.

THE tea party at the American Women's Club for members and American guests eligible for membership will take place today from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m., and not on Wednesday as previously stated.

A CHINESE worker fell from the roof of 1090 Pingliang Road, occupied by the Public Relations Committee for European Jewish refugees, at 8 a.m. yesterday and was taken to the Yangtszepoo Hospital, suffering from cerebral hemorrhage.

A MALE Chinese was drowned in the Soochow Creek at about 10.15 a.m. yesterday when he accidentally fell into the water. He was pulled out of the creek and removed in an ambulance to the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic, where he was pronounced dead on admission.

AN employee of the Chekiang Cinema, in Chekiang Road, committed suicide at 12.15 p.m. yesterday when he took a dose of poison. He was discovered by another employee and was sent to the Lester Chinese Hospital. He was found dead on arrival.

THE British Residents' Association bookshop, Sassoon Arcade, will be open in the afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays from October 3, in addition to the following hours of business: Mondays and Thursdays, 9 to 2 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesday, Fridays and Saturdays, 9 to 12 noon.

THE Louza police are reported to have recently arrested between 40 and 50 gamblers in a hotel in Chefoo Road. As most of the gamblers are businessmen, they were released after detention for some time, upon furnishing guarantees that they will turn up in court for trial at a later date.

THE next meeting of the Rotary Club will be held on Thursday, October 2, at 12.15 p.m. at the Metropole Hotel, when Rotarian Thomas S. Lea will give a chat on the "Mid Autumn Festival". Rotarians bringing guests and visitors from other Rotary clubs will be welcome. Reservations can be made with the club secretary, telephone 16450, as soon as possible.

A GOLD mining factory has been established in Kiangsi and mining has begun according to a Chinese report. The factory was established under the joint auspices of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and the Gold Mining Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs with a capital of G$1,000,000, the report stated.

THREE Chinese women were hurt at 8.25 a.m. yesterday when the floor of a Chinese dwelling at 278-280 Woochang Road collapsed. A call was put through to the Hongkew fire station and the victims were removed to the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic. Two of them sustained contusion of the hip, while the third was taken to the hospital, suffering from laceration of the face.

MEMBERS of the Wenchow Residents Association here have started a movement to collect cash mourning gifts for the family of the late Mr. Hsiang Tung-chuan, a trolley car passenger who was recently fatally injured after being pushed out of a trolley by a conductor who has since been sentenced to life imprisonment. The late Mr. Hsiang was a member of the Association. A civil action has been filed by the bereaved family.

WEN Chuan-sen, an alleged opium seller of the Hwa En Opium Hong at Kiu Mow Ti, Nantao, is being detained by the First Special District Court pending a judgment of the court. He was recently arrested in Avenue Edward VII while carrying several packages of opium, it was alleged. He was further alleged to have told the police that he was sending the contraband to the North Railway Station at the request of a customer.

As the weather is becoming cold the Shanghai Thrift Movement Committee has repeated its appeal for cash contributions to buy winter clothes for Chinese soldiers and refugees. Another Chinese organization which has been doing splendid philanthropic work has issued an appeal for funds to care for the poor during the winter. The Chinese are urged to save their money to be spent for the poor and refugees during the coming Middle Autumn Festival.

A RECENT arrival here from Tsingtao is Mr. Danzo Tachikawa, president of the Dong Shing Spinning and Weaving Company with head offices in Shanghai. A Japanese source reports the object of his visit to be the making of preparations for the raw cotton distribution quota conference to be held in Osaka at the beginning of October. Measures will be discussed to cope with the expected decrease in raw cotton imports due to the shortage of bottoms and the uncertain international situation.

EIGHTEEN deaths among foreigners and 873 among the Chinese population were recorded by the Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council in its weekly return. Amoebic dysentery topped the list of communicable diseases reports among foreigners, no less than 28 cases being reported with bacillary dysentery second with a total of 24 cases. There were 59 cases of typhoid fever among the Chinese population of the Settlement, 70 cases of tuberculosis, 37 of dysentery, 24 cases of beri-beri and 21 malaria cases.

REMAINS of the late Mr. Ryosuke Imasato, cameraman of the press bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet and Mr. Goroku Nakakura, cameraman of the "Yomiuri Shimbun" have been taken to Hankow on board a Japanese naval vessel and will be brought to Shanghai after memorial services have been held for them in the Yangtsze port. They were killed while taking pictures of the fighting in northeastern Hunan, when the vessel they were in struck a mine on the Yangtsze. Mine sweeping operations were being conducted at the time by the Japanese naval authorities.

SIR Hugh Seely, to be created a peer at 42 and act as spokesman for the Air Ministry in the House of Lords, is a bachelor with married brothers. His only sister is Lady Allendale, whose house in Piccadilly next door to the former residence of the King and Queen, was destroyed in one of the winter air raids.

Y.W.C.A. Helps Girls to Find Jobs

"I am a middle school graduate. I needed to find work very badly in order to support myself, but I didn't know how to go about it. A friend told me about the Y.W.C.A. and brought me there, and introduced me to some of the staff people. They were very kind and helpful. After they found out what I could do, they got me a job as a private tutor for children. I am very glad to have secured work, so that I can make my own living."

This letter from a young Chinese girl tells a story that may be duplicated, with variations, many times over, about the Y.W.C.A. and its employment services. This girl was fortunate in getting a job fairly quickly. Others may not be so lucky, for jobs are scarce these days. In any case, a girl is sure of a friendly hearing and a chance to talk over her problem with someone who is understanding and tries to be helpful.

Two Employment Departments

The Association has two Employment Departments, one for Chinese girls and the other, in the International Branch, for foreign girls and women. The Chinese Bureau is most frequently asked to supply women as home assistants, girls as tutors for children, and teachers. Due to a great demand from Chinese families for children's nurses, the Y.W.C.A. has been conducting a series of training courses in this field, and the Chinese girls who graduate from this course are eagerly sought after.

The Employment Department of the International Branch deals entirely with foreign girls. Mrs. C. M. Leitao, the secretary in charge of employment, has been in this position for many years and has a wide acquaintance in Shanghai. She is considered as counsellor and friend by many hundreds, if not thousands, of girls and women in this city. Every morning she interviews applicants, telephones employers, tries to connect girls with jobs. Business offices, stores, householders, often telephone in their needs, and every attempt is made to find a suitable person. Calls for expert stenographers, typists and copyists, for switchboard operators are most frequent, and occasionally come calls for teachers and housekeepers. Formerly there were many calls for children's nurses and household assistants, but with the departure of many British and American families from Shanghai there is very little demand in this field. At the moment there are 320 applications in the current file. Many of them are from recently arrived European refugees.

Girls Who Need Help

Then there are the girls and women who need other help. Occasionally a girl gets absolutely down on her luck. She may have been out of a job for a long time, or stranded here without home or friends; sikness may have depleted slender resources. A girl may need a dress or coat in order to look presentable when she applies for a job; she may need urgent medical attention; she may need temporary help to pay her room rent. There are women whose husbands have left them and who need counsel and advice about remaking their lives. Or a promising young girl may need help in finishing a stenography course.

The International Branch Y.M.C.A. is constantly helping such cases. A limited supply of used clothing and shoes is kept on hand for emergency needs. Quietly, unostentatiously, this kind of personal help and counselling is carried on.

The Shanghai Young Women's Christian Association is having its annual budget campaign early in October, when the Shanghai community will have an opportunity to share in making possible the continuance of Y.W.C.A. activities for 1942.

Axis Leaders Indulge In Back-Patting

Rome, Sept. 28.

Premier Benito Mussolini, replying to Prince Fumimaro Konoye's Tripartite Pact anniversary message, said, "The Tripartite Alliance has solidly joined Italy, Germany and Japan in a common aim to construct a new European and Asiatic order.

"I want to convey to the great Japanese people the greetings and wishes of Fascist Italy and myself with unshakable confidence in a victory with justice."

Il Duce simultaneously wired Chancellor Adolf Hitler that "great and decisive events have occurred in the first year of the Tripartite Alliance. Events equally great are preparing. A new order, as contemplated by the Tripartite Pact, has already laid preliminary and unshakable foundations victoriously."

Herr Hitler replied, "The Pact will continue to represent an important guarantee for success in the tasks awaiting our fulfilment. Only future generations will realize how the resoluteness of the three people bound by the Tripartite Pact succeeded in saving the world from the deadly menace of Bolshevism and the exploitation of peoples for whom space problems are non-existent."—Domei.

Tokyo Luncheon

Tokyo, Sept. 29.

The Italian and German Ambassadors, at a luncheon held at the Imperial Hotel today, emphasized that their governments and people were determined to carry out the mission of the Tripartite Pact no matter what difficulties may lie ahead.

Prince Kotohito Kanin, who had been Chief of the Army General Staff at the time of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, as well as the Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, and other prominent Japanese attended the luncheon, which was given by the Italian and German Ambassadors in commemoration of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japanese-Italian-German Pact.

Both Ambassadors declared that they were deeply impressed by the sincerity and determination of the Japanese people to bring about a new world order as expressed in the various programmes held throughout Japan in the past week in observance of the first anniversary of the signing of the Pact.

Adm. Toyoda on behalf of the guests replied that though Japan, Italy and Germany may confront many difficulties in the future in their efforts to create a new world order, "I am certain that mutual co-operation, trust and patience among the three countries would serve to overcome anything which may block the fulfilment of their common aims.—Domei.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Operated by Wallem and Co. the freighter **Albert Sarraut**, flying the tricolour of France, will sail from lower buoys 21 and 22 this morning for Korea.

* * *

Bringing with her a full cargo of coal for the Shanghai Power Company, the freighter **Hellenic Trader**, China Hellenic Line, is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow from Palembang. She will tie up at lower buoys 30 and 30A.

* * *

Some 32,000 bags of rice, 100 tons of general cargo and a number of passengers are due on the **Marechal Joffre** which is expected to arrive tomorrow from Saigon by way of Manila. The M.M. vessel will moor alongside Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side.

* * *

The **Tsingtao Maru**, D.K.K. Line, will get away from her berth at the Company's Whangpoo Wharf at 9 a.m. today bound for Tsingtao and Dairen with a capacity load of cargo as well as passengers who are requested to board direct from the wharf half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

The following vessels were expected to sail yesterday: **Suriyothai Nawa**, Thai Maritime Navigation Co., bound for Hongkong and Bangkok with 2,000 tons of general cargo. Local agents are the Thai Seri and Co. and Tung Yih Shipping Co. The **Shanghai Maru**, T.K.K. Line, bound for Nagasaki after a two days stay in port.

* * *

Arriving in Shanghai for the first time since she was docked for repairs about three weeks ago, the T.K.K. liner, **Nagasaki Maru**, is expected here about 3 p.m. today from Nagasaki. She will dock alongside the Wayside Wharf from where she will sail on her return trip to Nagasaki tomorrow morning at 9.30 p.m.

* * *

Operating on the Orient-California line, the big steamer which came into port Sunday night, will leave sometime today bound for Honolulu and San Francisco, taking a large number of passengers as well as cargo and the next America, Canada and Europe-bound mail, via Pacific. The exact time of sailing may be obtained from the American President Lines.

Vessels Sailing

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Marazan	Santos	Wallem
Needwood	Tientsin	Y.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hsingtung M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hengshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Henderson	Am.	Trans.	F.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	Garden Jetty
Eritrea	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

The M.M. Liner, **Khai Dinh**, is expected to sail from her berth at the lower buoys 13 and 14 on Friday morning bound for Haiphong as well as Saigon with a large number of passengers and general cargo.

* * *

The following vessels were in port yesterday: **Buyo Maru**, T.K.K. Line, from Dairen via Tsingtao, the **Marazan**, Wallem and Co., from Santos. She is tied up alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung West Wharf where she will discharge a cargo of cotton.

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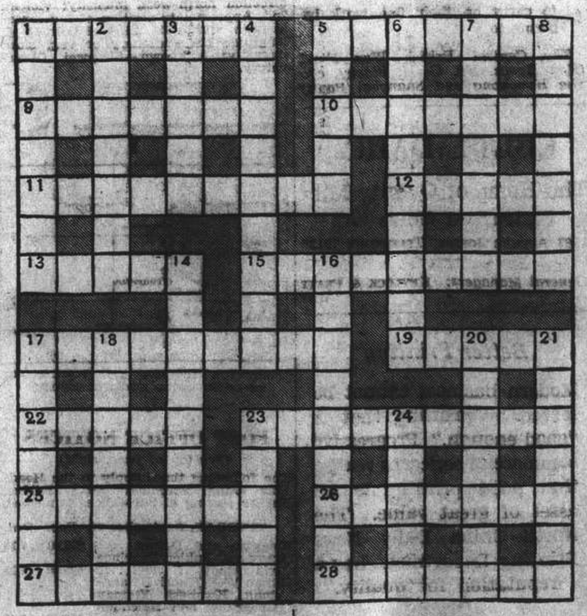

ACROSS

1 You may use it to clean your carpet (7)
5 You can bank on finding him in the usual place (7)
9 The land of forbiddance, inter alia (7)
10 Sometimes sound advice instrumental in taking the trick (7)
11 Produced from tender age (9)
12 Indian town (5)
13 Important thing to keep in mind when starting rationing (5)
15 Spirited at heart, but fictitious (9)
17 The sort of lamp to show up a leopard? (9)
19 Winter sports centre (5)
22 It may show many watery mouths (5)
23 This vehicle has been driven off the roads (two words—8, 3)
25 Helps to make the party go with a bang (7)
26 It is finished, and Cupid's disciple is last (two words—3, 4)
27 Something in hand to dish out again (7)
28 Getting on in years (7)

DOWN

1 One might do it before the fall (7)
2 Suitable thing to keep state secrets in? (7)
3 Beg it *for* the novice (5)
4 Something that almost came off (two words—4, 5)
5 Death in loathsome form (5)
6 Plan of Varsity type? (9)
7 Cassava's gift to man (7)
8 Where the sea gets fresh reinforcement (7)
14 Vessel that carries its own antidote for troubled waters (9)
16 Thin suggestion that you had a late meal (9)
17 If it's a question of a motor-cycle, this is beside the question (7)
18 French town (7)
20 Get back to put the lid on again (7)
21 The most popular boat in the R.N. (7)
23 Power for 23 across (5)
24 What is this should go well (5)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 5, Barrow; 8, Horrible; 9, On sale; 10, Contract; 11, Oath; 14, Personal charm; 19, Neigh; 22, Ambling; 23, Boost; 25, Cherry blossom; 31, Take; 33, Sour milk; 34, Tailor; 35, In charge; 36, Stocky. DOWN: 1, Morose; 2, Gratis; 3, Obtain; 4, Lentil; 5, Broach; 6, Restore; 7, Owlet; 12, Amir; 13, Ha-ha; 15, Orate; 16, Amber; 17, Climb; 18, Anglo; 20, Abet; 21, Rock; 24, Shellac; 26, Rob Roy; 27, Yes, sir; 28, Launch; 29, Sampan; 30, Oblige; 32, Await.

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THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and cool weather with rather strong northerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy, fine and cool with moderate to strong northerly winds over our regions and the coast to the south of the Saddles. Cyclonic rough weather around the Loochoos and the Macclesfield.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 60.0 max. 81.0	min. 59.7 max. 82.4
„ same date last year	min. 68.0 max. 77.0	min. 66.2 max. 79.3

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1941 (10th day of 8th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Oct. 2, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Oct. 2, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Oct. 5, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 20 cents

Shanghai delivery .....6 mos.	$12
China, Korea and Japan ..... „	46
Hongkong and Macao ... . „	58
Postal Union Countries ..... „	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD
EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News
Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos.	$12
Hongkong and Macao ..... „	44
Postal Union Countries ..... „	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg Office: North-China Building, Shai.
Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTHS

HASICK.—On September 28, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. HASICK, a daughter. -4284

BERENTS.—On September 26, 1941, at Dehradun, India, to KAY, wife of Hans-Petter Berents, a daughter. 11970

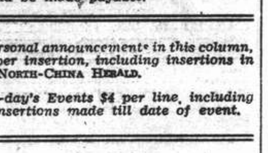
DEATHS

LIDDELL.—Died at Shirenewton, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, at the age of 87, CHARLES OSWALD LIDDELL. 11981

BENJAMIN.—On Monday, September 29, 1941, at Shanghai, Mrs. LUNA BENJAMIN, widow of the late B. D. Benjamin of Shanghai, aged 88 years. Very deeply regretted. Funeral held in Baikal Road Cemetery on September 29 at 1 p.m. -4279

DA COSTA.—On September 27, 1941, at her residence, 682 Rue Lafayette, Shanghai, Mrs. FRANSCISCA GOMES DA COSTA, aged 67 years, dearly-beloved wife of Mr. Francisco (Chico) Gomes da Costa, and mother of Mrs. F. A. Barradas. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held today, Tuesday, September 30, at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4.30 p.m. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.) 11961

CARD



MRS. CHARLES G. JACK
JOAN and MALCOLM
P.P.C. -4288

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. T. T. WU and relatives of the late Mrs. LUCILE FONG WU, finding it impossible to thank individually all friends who sent floral tributes and expressions of sympathy during their recent bereavement, beg them to accept herein the expression of their heartfelt gratitude.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

As from October 1, 1941, the address of the Royal Norwegian Legation and Consulate General will be:

12 THE BUND (ROOM 100).
Telephone unchanged: 16295. 11967

On and after September 29, 1941, our offices will be
HAMILTON HOUSE (sixth floor)
Kiangse Road.
CALDER MARSHALL & CO., LTD. 11941

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

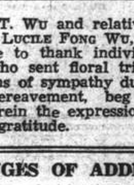
SEPTEMBER

30 Mandate recognizing Western medicine as China's standard (1915)
30 Mr. Tong Shao-yi assassinated (1938)

COMING EVENTS

OCTOBER

2 Royal Asiatic Society, Sowerby, lecture on Japanese Mammals, 5.30
3 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
9 P.T.H.O.G.A. Reunion 8A Tifeng Rd, 6
9 K.D.S. Jumble Sale, U.C. Hall, 9.30.
11 Light Opera vocal concert. Salle des Fetes, 11 Rte. Vallon, 8.30
16 Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Voigt, Lecture on 'A Chinese Lake.' 5.30.



From October 1, 1941, the offices of the Royal Danish Legation and the Royal Danish Consulate General will be open to public business from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays until noon. 11960

NOTICE

The Daylight Saving Time as adopted by this service is to be ended after September 30, 1941, and the clock of the office will retard by one hour after the midnight of the aforesaid date.

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL RADIO OFFICE
General-Managing Administration;
THE CENTRAL CHINA TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY, LTD. 11934

We believe, that no name in the automobile business tells you as much about the car that bears it as the name FORD.

GET THE FACTS AND YOU'LL GET A FORD

BILLS MOTORS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
615 Avenue Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

IN THE MATTER OF
PREMIER LAND & INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
and
IN THE MATTER OF
HONGKONG COMPANIES ORDINANCE
No. 39 of 1932

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound-up, are required, on or before the 15th October, 1941, being the date fixed for that purpose by the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

W. MELLOR,
F. G. MAUNDER,
Liquidators.
c/o 1 The Bund, Shanghai.
September 29, 1941. 11974

THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Wednesday, September 24 to Tuesday, September 30, 1941, (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.
9 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai September 17, 1941. 11971

NOTICE

ATHENS COFFEE
Quality as always supplied. Freshly roasted and ground to your order. Now obtainable at:
HADJIRY'S
416 Szechuen Road
Telephone 16133 -3991

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

24th Issue 6% 1/10/26
25th Issue 6% 1/ 1/29

THE REGISTER OF TRANSFERS OF DEBENTURES will be closed for the above Issues from September 23 to 30, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Shanghai, September 15, 1941. 11939

THE CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Tuesday, October 7, 1941 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1941, declaring a dividend, electing a Director and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 1 to October 7, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, September 20, 1941. 11409

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 10225

"THIS IS THE SEASON
when the amateur gardener begins to have doubts as to what he ought to grow next year", states a horticultural writer. Sow what? There is no doubt as to what ought to be done now that autumn is here and that is to protect the family jewellery and furs by ALL RISKS insurance.
V V
C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

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ARE YOU PLAYING YOUR PART?
SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
TO-DAY!
EVERY $ SAVED HELPS
SAVE AND LEND
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
18 The Bund.

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COMPARE PLYMOUTH
with other cars. *Plymouth* is outstanding in low price, fine styling, real comfort and operating economy.
MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
80 Avenue Edward VII.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION No. 12

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY informed that in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Finance of The National Government, the Consolidated Tax rate on imported alcohol will be increased by four hundred per cent beginning from October 2, 1941.

LI CHIEN NAN,
Superintendent of Customs.
Shanghai, September 29, 1941. 11977

TRANSMARINA TRADING COMPANY
403-5 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 17741

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
Every kind of Mortgage, Real, Estate business transacted. Investment, Financing, Credit operations conducted. 11489

REMEMBER
the sick and wounded in war and help the
BRITISH RED CROSS
to carry on their fine work by giving to
The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.)

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The Home of Quality Mil
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT 11072

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Modern business cannot be served by printing that is "good enough." Progressive commercial concerns realize that good printing is an asset of great value. The North-China Daily News Printing Department has a reputation for quality.

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Dividend Warrants
Share Certificates
Cheques
Account Books
Reports and Accounts
Minutes of Annual Meetings
Three Colour Reproductions
Catalogues
Stationery
Loose Leaf Ledgers
Freight Tariffs
Trade Circulars
Private Codes, etc.

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Printing Department
17 The Bund, Shanghai, China.
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RIO LEONAY
Produce of Australia
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Sole Agents:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)
44 Foochow Road Telephone 17589

SHELL FILLING STATIONS

As from October 1, 1941 sales of Shell Motor Spirit will only be made by our operators on production of allotment cards which have been issued by us to our regular customers.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (NORTH CHINA) LTD. 11997

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 28 16.00	Sept. 28 21.00	Sept. 29 4.00	Sept. 29 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.98	30.02	30.00	30.05
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	0.00	+0.04	+0.06	+0.05
at 32 F. („ 12 hrs.)	+0.04	+0.02	+0.02	+0.02
Wind (direction)	NNE	N	NW	NNW
„ (miles per hour)	15.6	5.0	6.8	5.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	72.1°	64.9°	61.7°	70.2°
Humidity (per cent)	71	88	96	73
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	5	9	6	0
Rainfall (inches)	0.13	—	—	

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 29	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	66 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.99	+0.01	29.99
Temperature: min. 61.7° max. 78.6°	70.2°	+1.3°	69.4°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	56.56	0.29	38.12

Time and Tide	30/9	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	6/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.46	5.47	5.47	5.48	5.49	5.50	5.50
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.41	17.40	17.39	17.38	17.37	17.35	17.34
Moon rises at Shanghai	14.32	15.15	15.53	16.30	17.06	17.40	18.15
Moon sets at Shanghai	0.45	1.44	2.42	3.38	4.34	5.28	6.22
Flood makes Shai. (day)	17.56	7.13	8.50	9.40	10.11	10.31	10.50
Ebb, makes Shai. (day)	10.40	12.43	13.25	14.00	14.34	15.09	15.45
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	8.08	9.03	10.05	10.45	11.22	11.53	12.22
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	6.38	7.60	8.90	10.40	11.15	11.05	11.18

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 28th:—Normal and steady pressure over China: unsteady over Japan. Depression nearing Kiusiu east-north-eastward. Typhoons north-west of Palawan and over the Pacific moving north-westward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in north-east China. Rainy but improving in our regions.

State on the morning of the 29th:—Fine weather. Heavy dew. Northerly breezes. High and steady pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNALS

Typhoon signals: 1st, Approximate position of the center at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 20, longitude, 132, direction north-west, intensity: violent. 2nd, Approximate position of the center at noon, within 120 miles of latitude 16, longitude 116, stationary or very slow. intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, September 30.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	*20.00	7.15
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow and Szechuen via Amoy	*20.00	7.15
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	8.30	9.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai.	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Central America and Canal Zone via Hongkong....	AZ —	—
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, October 1.		
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	x*20.00	7.15
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow and Szechuen via Amoy	x*20.00	7.15
Swatow	10.30	11.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, October 2.		
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Swatow	12.30	13.00
Indo-China	15.30	16.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila S.S. and India, Suez (via Singapore)	BX 17.00	18.30
Hongkong and Canton	18.00	18.30
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Central American and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 30th.
B Parcel mail for S.S. and F.M.S., close at 16.00 on 2nd.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
(Next parcel mail for U.S.A., closes on October 5, 1941.)*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

(Continued from yesterday)

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

Profit of "The Tower" night club for August 1941	$2,386
Geddes Trading & Dairy Far Co., Ltd.	750
Hicks,Mrs.E.M.	100
Lewis,Robert	100
Lewis,Mr/Mrs.I.A.	30
B.R.A. Waste Paper Sub-Committee	4,658
Shanghai Hockey Association	220
B.R.A. War Efforts Sub-Committee—Greetings Cards	3,042
Kale,Mrs.Grace	25
Central Buffet Sweep No. 11	20
F.H.J. in honour of Robbie ...	500
Tripoli .....20 Sheaf 25	
Johnson,A.E. .....100 Boothroyd,R.A. 50	
Mr H.J.R. .....27 Monopoly 20	
Anon .....200 Wood,L.F. 30	
W.W.M. .....500 Liddell,J.H. 5,000	
Kobrin,H. .....50 Bournes,N.J. ..30	
Hawkings,W.J. 1 000 D.H. 20	
IN MEMORY OF A. W. SHERRIFF	
Wells,Mr/Mrs. R.C., Frame, Miss M.A. and Lyon Miss L.D. ..	20
IN MEMORY OF MRS. A. M. RICHARDSON	
Lubeck,Miss Inez	10
Alan	50
IN MEMORY OF MRS. LILY ENGLAND	
Nazer,Mrs.Florence	100
Wallace,Mr/Mrs.G.	25
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., ...	25
IN MEMORY OF LILLIA	
H.B.N.	20
IN MEMORY OF S. M. MAYES	
Chen Keng Lian	5
Go Hi ng	5
Fisher,F.H.	25
	$3,048,586
STERLING	
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Certain British Members of the Staff of The Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.	£19
DONATIONS	
Proceeds of Collection at the Special National Day of Prayer Service held at St. John's Church, Hankow, on September 14, 1941 per Hankow British Residents' Association	3
Desborough,Mr/Mrs.V.	50
	£26,667
St. David's Society	
IN MEMORY OF MR. K. E. NEWMAN	
Reynell, Mr/Mrs. H. E.	$25
White Flower Society	
Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai	$500
Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society	
IN MEMORY OF MR. EDWARD NISSIM	
Meyer, H. A.	$25
Nissim, Mr/Mrs. N. M.	25
Nissim, Mr/Mrs. N. F.	25
Jewish Communal Association	
IN MEMORY OF MR. EDWARD NISSIM	
Meyer, H. A.	$25

"Aristocrat"
HATS for Fall
You'll feel like facing the new season with more fashion assurance, with a 'Aristocrat' Hat on your head. We have chic little hats for immediate wear with your new ensembles—hats that will still be important in style all through Winter.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED by export firm, correspondent/general office clerk, experienced in piecegoods line. Address Box 2557, NCDN. -4287

STENOGRAPHER, for temporary work in evenings, twice weekly; knowledge of medical terms an advantage. Box 2555, NCDN. -4252

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE, China Finance Corporation preferred shares. Bona fide offers only. Box 2566, NCDN. 11975

AMERICAN returning Home from Europe via Shanghai, desires to make connections with serious Chinese exporters for USA. Box 2520, NCDN. -4179

WANTED U.S. dollars paid in America against local currency; or local merchandise and or real estate. Telephone 22372. -4013

JAPANESE legal adviser offers his services to nationals (companies or individuals) of any country for the conduct of affairs and safeguard of interests. Secretary Terui, 673 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17289, 19361. 11941

WANTED a financier, on terms to be arranged, to invest about fifty thousand rupees for manufacturing glycerine (machinery already bought). 100 per cent profit. Communicate by air, Burma Soap Co., Ltd., 665 Merchant Street. Rangoon (Burma).

FOR SALE, in Rangoon (Burma), soap and glycerine plant containing boiler, engine, seven soap pans, each 5 tons oil charge capacity, etc. with one glycerine recovery plant, with buyers option to buy land. Communicate by air, Burma Soap Co., 665 Merchant Street, Rangoon (Burma).

Motor Cars and Cycles

1935 American Willys 77, sedan de-luxe. 4-cylinder, 25 m.p.g., perfect condition throughout, bargain $2,500, owner leaving, Box 2560, NCDN. 11971

1938 Ford in excellent condition, US$575 for prompt sale. Telephone 73620 lunch hours. -4280

VAUXHALL Cadet for sale, in good condition, economical. Any reasonable offer over US$325 excepted. Box 2556, NCDN. 11969

1941, Dodge Luxury liner; 1936, Fiat Balilla. Telephone 14647, office hours. 11984

1939 Dodge De luxe. Box 2551, NCDN. -4237

1934 Ford de luxe coach, in perfect condition. For sale US$395. Telephone 93453, Mr. Loh or 79311 after office hours. 11980

BABY Ford, 1936 four-door sedan, 28 m.p.g., perfect condition. Telephone 62897. 11982

TWO Baby Ford coaches for sale. Telephone 74500. -4208

WANTED, 1940/41 seven or ten Austin sedan, or Morris Minor. Telephone 20737 anytime before 9 a.m. 11923

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 11991

Miscellaneous

ELECTRIZATION of nerve points by the famous "Okue" method. Rheumatism, partial paralysis, nervous derangements, other diseases. Also reducing. Call at clients' homes. Interviews 9-7 p.m., telephone 71566, Room 1. -3022

AMATEUR musicians, any instrument, required to fill vacancies in amateur symphony orchestra conducted by M. J. Terzi. No beginners need apply. Reply Box 2533, NCDN, or telephone 11099 (office hours), Mr. Bockler. 11949

Lost

THE Certificate issued by Russian Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai in the name of Mr. A. G. Gulnik, is lost and hereby declared null and void. -4256

PUBLIC is hereby notified that original Bill of Lading No. 267, issued by Jardine, Matheson & Co., covering shipment of six bales of medicine ex Mingsang to Hongkong, was lost. Same has been reported to shipping company concerned and is now declared null and void. Fung Yuen Hing. -4144

Unfurnished Houses

RESIDENCE on Avenue Joffre near Route Winling containing 10 rooms, three bathrooms, large beautiful garden available for immediate occupation. Suitable for diplomatic or consular officials. Monthly rental US$150. Address Box 2564, NCDN. 11972

TO LET, four-roomed house, two-roomed flat, modern conveniences, steamheating, with big garden. Apply Lane 42, 19 Tunsin Road. 11979

LARGE residence to let Yu Yuen Road district. Further particulars apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., 391 Kiangse Road. telephone 11169. 11488

Clothing and Fabrics

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Autumn shirtings just unpacked. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11119

LADIES' worn hats; perfect renovating/remodelling. New model hats, trimmings, nice selection. Orders taken. Rosette, 139 Seymour Road. -3472

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

EUROPEAN lady, seeks position as housekeeper, shop manageress, cafe, restaurant or bar. Box 2568, NCDN. -4279

YOUNG foreigner, honest, reliable, seeks office position. Knowledge of book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting. Capable salesman. Box 2562, NCDN. -4277

YOUNG Chinese college graduate, good knowledge in shorthand and typing, seeks position. Box 2545, NCDN. -4241

TRUSTWORTHY, experienced Chinese, 43, seeks executive secretaryship or editorial work. English author. Expert compiler. Box 2547, NCDN. -4244

MERCHANT, German refugee, over 20 years in leading positions, with technical experiences, knowledge of English, French and German, seeks responsible position in big firm as manager in factory, warehouse or office, cashier purchaser, etc. Address Box 2518 NCDN. -4176

STENOTYPIST (Chinese lady) seeks position Perfect English. Reliable and hardworking. 25/7 Tifeng Road, Huang. -4289

CERTIFIED accountant, German, over military age, with British college certificate, open for immediate engagement. Good organiser, many years' experience in Shanghai, A1 references. Box 2318, NCDN. -4274

YOUNG lady, good knowledge English, French shorthand, typing, wants position doctor's office or otherwise. Address Box 2418, NCDN. -3995

FOREIGNER, 27, highly-educated, perfect English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, would act as translator, assistant, etc. Box 2511, NCDN. -4162

TWO European refugees, hardworking, speaking, writing English, German, seek any kind of job. Address Box 2463, NCDN. -4079

YOUNG man, 30, speaks Chinese, wide electrical experience, knowledge diesel, chemistry, spinning, requires position. Box 2448, NCDN. -4109

MACHINE expert with many years experience, A1 references, desires to act as sales manager, supervisor or in any similar position, good knowledge of English, French. Box 2523, NCDN. -4195

YOUNG intelligent Polish lady, long experience with children, speaking English, Russian, Polish, sewing, seeks employment. 84 Route Pichon, Polish Committee, Telephone 77946. -4135

Educational

ENGLISH lessons given by experienced English lady. Telephone 70658 or apply passage 129, House 5, Avenue Haig. -4279

BRITON, former record holder Pitman's shorthand, typing, will accept pupils, beginners/advanced, Telephone 37231, Room 5. -4239

INTELLIGENT lady wishes English conversation exchange for Russian. Intelligent English/American only. Box 2549, NCDN. -4247

ENGLISH lessons wanted from Chinese/foreigner by couple at pupils' house Yu Yuen Road. Address Box 2539, NCDN. -4263

LEARN German! German lessons, grammar and conversation, given by Mr. Knoche, 2 Quinsan Gardens. Exceptional references. -2566

FIGUEIREDO'S School, Shorthand typewriting. English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apts., 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 11096

EXPERIENCED pianist gives piano lessons. Best recommendations. Moderate terms. Fritz Goldschmidt, 321/11 Route Dupleix. Telephone 70677, 8-9 a.m., 3-4 p.m. -3978

EDUCATED lady speaking English gives German lessons, also at pupils' home. Moderate fees. Lissy Goldschmidt, 321/11 Route Dupleix, telephone 70677, 8-9 a.m., 3-4 p.m. -3978

SHANGHAI dialect lessons by lady teacher for Foreigners and Japanese. Easy method. Box 2432, NCDN. -4016

HANDWRITING lessons given by experienced teacher. Surprising results in few weeks. Box 2482, NCDN. -3990

CHINESE lessons wanted from lady by Englishman. Address Box 2528, NCDN. -4193

SHORTHAND, typewriting, English, bookkeping/accountancy. Expert tuition. The Shanghai Business College, 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 11817

Radios

WANTED to hire or purchase good condition medium size Radio-Victrola or Victrola (electric). Reasonable price. Telephone 15650 Ext. 904. -4211

TELEPHONE 51140: Foreign radio engineer repairs at your home. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. -2767

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NEW Dancing Academy, 727 Weihaiwei Road. Academy exclusively for the English style ball-room dancing. Personal lessons step by step by an experienced teacher, Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics -4161

LILLIAN Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1273 Avenue Joffre. -3940

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200 dozens stainless steel table and desert knive blades, made by famous factory. Telephone 19326 for particulars -4280

ATTENTION shirt factories, for quick sale, 3,000 gross Shell buttons, 18 ligne. Apply 19326 office hours. -4280

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ETCHINGS by Muenz, Meidner, Oppler, Paunzen. Paintings, miniatures, antique porcelian. 1823/A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -4266

ELECTROLUX refrigerator L2, kerosene model, 3.2 cubic feet, suitable for outport, original packing case available. Box 2553, NCDN. -4226

VERY nice gifts in crystal, porcelain figures, pictures, rarities, antiquities, Benesi, 1210 Avenue Joffre, Gascogne Building. Telephone 77681. -4223

FURS, embroideries, jewelry, and silverware, bought and sold. The Psychic Shop, 427 Great Western Road, Telephone 21597. Owner Helen Piper. -4210

SINGER sewing machines, new, and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138 Hamilton House. 11491

SECONDHAND furniture, refrigerators, ice-boxes, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat Telephone 73507. -3648

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STOCKINGS. Cheap and really good at prices you can afford. Central Arcade, third-floor, Room 44C. -3995

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ADVERTISER recommends cook-boy. American/English cooking. Excellent pastry cook. Clean, quick worker. Address Box 2565, NCDN. 11972

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COOK-BOY, clean and honest, long experience with British and American family. Recommended. Telephone 21448. -4249

CAN recommend experienced good cook-boy, clean, honest, available immediately. Telephone 22854. -4232

CAN anyboly recommend a reliable chauffeur, good wages paid to steady man. Telephone 70128. 11949

WANTED, good rickshaw coolie with references. 22 Avenue Dubail. -4281

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1082 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service. -4109

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LADY wishes to rent room with full board. Concession only, preferably King Albert Apartments. Address Box 2558, NCDN. -4282

WANTED to rent, residence in French Concession, preferably with garden. Willing to pay key-money. Address Box 2554, NCDN. -4246

BRITON, 36, wants comfortable room with modern conveniences, reasonable price. Might take breakfast/dinner. Reply Box 2561, NCDN. -4267

TWO, three-roomed furnished flat, quiet locality, required by British couple. Box 2474, NCDN. -4068

WANTED flat, apartment or house, with or without furniture. Prepared to pay key-money. Telephone 17890. -4069

BRITISH lady requires furnished room with board from October 1. Terms must be moderate. Address Box 2506, NCDN. -4199

RESPONSIBLE English couple require unfurnished house, minimum five rooms, two baths, with garden, Hungjao or French Concession. Box 2472, NCDN. -4097

WANTED to rent, two or three roomed well furnished flat with kitchen, bathroom, telephone. Address Box 2425, NCDN. -4006

AMERICAN wants one or two-roomed flat, furnished/unfurnished, or large room with private bath in apartment. Must be vicinity American Consulate. Box 2404, NCDN. 11489

Animals

LOST from 516 Hamilton House, a grey parrot with red tail. Reward offered. 11976

LOST: dog, dachshund, from Avenue Joffre, near Route Winling, since early yesterday morning. Will finder please communicate with Box 2571, NCDN, or ring 75484. 11983

FOR SALE, very good paper-hunt pony, nine years old. 13.1, weight-carrier. Telephone 22012. -4047

WANTED to buy pedigreed cocker-spaniel, six-eight weeks old. Telephone 73784 from 9 to 12. 11984

WANTED, pure Airedale terrier or Irish terrier, male or female, one/two years old. Address Box 2514, NCDN. -4189

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade from Jukra Road 93-94. Telephone 11984. -4188

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 376 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -4264

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